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Juvenile Court Statistics 1988

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PREFACE

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series is, and has been since 1929, the primary source of information on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. In 1923 a committee of the National Probation Association outlined the goals for the series as follows:

- To furnish an index of the nature and extent of the problems brought before courts with juvenile jurisdiction;
- To show the nature and extent of the services given by these courts in such a way that significant trends could be identified; and
- To show the extent to which service given by courts has been effective in correcting social problems.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 and described cases handled during 1927 by 42 courts from across the nation. In this era very few courts kept statistics or statistical records on the cases they handled. At the request of the project, courts volunteered to complete a statistical reporting card on each delinquency, status offense and dependency case handled, along with a card on each youth discharged from probation. The completed cards were sent for tabulation to the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Labor. The statistical reporting cards captured information on the age, sex, and race of the youth referred to court, the living arrangement of the child at the time of referral, the reason for referral, the source of referral, the place the child was held pending a disposition, the manner of dealing with the case, and the disposition of the case. These individual case records were summarized into tables presenting a profile of the cases handled by reporting courts.

It was emphasized in the early reports that the data collection forms were designed to obtain detailed information on many aspects of a case while requiring as little time as possible to complete. However, such case-level reporting designed primarily to meet federal needs could not be maintained. As early as 1932 the reports alluded to the disproportionately high cost of continuing direct contact with a large number of courts. By 1937 case-level reporting of dependency cases was abandoned. By the mid-1940's delinquency and status offense case-level reporting, the founding concept of this reporting series, was determined to be impractical. In 1946 the primary focus of the reporting system became aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts were asked annually to complete a single form which recorded the number of various case types they had processed in the previous year. Specific case characteristics (e.g., age of youth at referral, reason for referral, and disposition) were no longer collected, but were abstracted, where possible, from the annual reports of state agencies that compiled information on juvenile court or probation activities. Case-level data, and the analysis capabilities they supported, had been lost at the federal level.

In 1957 the Children's Bureau, which had moved to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, initiated a new data collection program which, for the first time in the history of the series, enabled the production of national estimates of juvenile court activity. A stratified probability sample of more than 500 courts was constructed and each asked to provide annual aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense and dependency cases they handled. While efforts continued to abstract case characteristics from existing annual reports, the sole concern of the sample was the generation of national juvenile court caseload estimates. The integrity of the sample proved difficult to maintain over the years, while a growing number of courts outside the designated sample became able to report the necessary aggregate statistics. After a decade the project adopted a policy of collecting

annual case counts from any court that could provide them and generated national estimates from this nonprobability sample. At about this time the project stopped abstracting case characteristics from annual reports and the resulting *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports contained only global counts of the volume of court activity.

As a result, the contents of *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports in the early 1970's were very different from the original conceptualization of the work. The reporting series which was implemented to describe the nature and extent of the problems faced and the services delivered by juvenile courts contained only total caseload statistics. The data necessary to achieve the original goals of the project were no longer collected. The focus had turned from the collection of detailed case-level data to the secondary analysis of available court-level statistics.

It was during this period that the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) assumed responsibility for producing the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice was delegated primary responsibility for juvenile delinquency activities at the federal level. Since the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series was the only source of nationwide information on the judicial processing of juvenile delinquents, the Department of Justice assumed responsibility for the reporting series. In 1975 NCJJ was awarded a grant by OJJDP to continue the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It was agreed that NCJJ would continue the data collection and reporting procedures established by the Children's Bureau to insure reporting continuity, while also investigating procedures for improving the quality of nationwide reporting.

As the Children's Bureau had done, NCJJ wrote to the state agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form. Most states completed the form, but some also wrote back and offered to send copies of the automated case-level data that they had begun to collect to meet their own information needs. The nature of available data had changed. During the mid-1970's the nation saw a large growth in automated recordkeeping and statistical reporting systems in state and local juvenile courts. Even though courts were not completing a common statistical card, the information they were collecting on each case was similar. Through careful processing these automated records could be combined to produce the detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity which had been one of the original goals of the project.

Between 1975 and 1985 the project functioned along two converging paths. One path, which resulted in the production of the 1974 through the 1983 *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports, continued the data collection and reporting procedures utilized by the Children's Bureau. These reports continued to focus only on the volume of cases handled by juvenile courts. The second path first explored and then collected the automated case-level records generated by state and local juvenile court information systems. To disseminate these data a new reporting series was developed -- *Delinquency in the United States*. The 1975 through 1983 *Delinquency* reports contained national estimates of the types of delinquency and status offense cases referred to juvenile courts, a description of the youth involved and the court's responses to these cases. The *Delinquency* reports contained the detail found in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports of the 1920's and 1930's. From the first edition of the *Delinquency* series, it was realized that the future of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series lay in the use of these automated case records. However, to maintain the integrity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series it was decided to continue both series until a detailed working knowledge of the case-level data and their associated analysis problems was established. When this point had been reached, it was decided that the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series would begin to use the case-level data as its primary source of information and the *Delinquency* series would be discontinued.

These paths converged with the 1984 edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. For the first time since the late 1930's, a *Juvenile Court*

Statistics report contained a detailed description of the demographic, offense and processing characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases. The goals of the reporting series and the content of the report had returned to the original design of those who laid the foundation for this work over 60 years ago. Through the years the project has come to depend on the secondary analysis of available data, instead of attempting to mount an independent data collection system. In the past the secondary analysis of available data failed to provide the detailed information that was needed to support national information needs. However, the quality of available data has improved so dramatically in recent years, with the introduction of client tracking and management information systems, that policy makers and researchers can now find the detailed information on juvenile courts they require in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the 62nd in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. The national estimates of juvenile court activity are based on the analysis of 608,239 automated case records from 1,171 courts and court-level summary statistics from an additional 368 courts. These courts had jurisdiction over 62% of the nation's juvenile population in 1988.

In 1988 the nation's juvenile courts disposed an estimated 1,156,000 delinquency cases, a less than 1% increase over the caseload in 1987. Males were involved in 81% of all delinquency cases. In 59% of all delinquency cases the youth was charged with a property offense, 16% involved a person offense and 7% a drug law violation.

Eighty-four percent of all delinquency cases were referred by law enforcement agencies. In 1988 youth were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition in 21% of all delinquency cases. The 237,000 detentions represent a 4% increase over the number of cases detained in 1987. Youth most likely to be detained were those charged with a drug law violation. Between 1987 and 1988 the number of youth detained for property and public order cases remained relatively constant, while the number of youth detained for a drug offense increased by 22%. A larger proportion of nonwhite (28%) than white delinquency cases (17%) was detained. This pattern held across all offense categories, with the largest difference found in drug law violations. In 1988, while 21% of white youth charged with a drug offense were detained, 51% of nonwhite drug offense referrals were detained.

In 1988 an estimated 12,000 delinquency cases were judicially waived to criminal court, which was a 14% increase over the 1987 level. The majority (53%) of youth waived to criminal court were charged with a property offense. A little over half of all delinquency cases were handled informally by the court. Almost half of the informally processed cases were dismissed. The youth was adjudicated delinquent in 58% of all petitioned delinquency cases. Thirty percent of adjudicated youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 57% were placed on formal probation.

In 1988 the nation's juvenile courts petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 82,000 status offense cases, a 2% decline over the 1987 level. In 31% of these cases the youth was charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 17% with ungovernability and in 16% with running away from home. Females were involved in about one-quarter of underage liquor law violations, in about half of all truancy and ungovernability cases and in two-thirds of all formally processed runaway cases.

The vast majority (91%) of underage liquor law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies in 1988, while they referred only 32% of formally processed runaway cases, 19% of truancy cases and 9% of ungovernable cases. Youth in 10% of all formally processed status offense cases were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition. A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained; detention was used in 25% of all formally processed runaway cases. In comparison, the youth was detained in 14% of ungovernability cases, 4% of underage liquor law violations and 3% of truancy cases. Along with being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1988. Of the 9,000 youth formally processed for a status offense and detained, 37% were charged with running away from home.

In 61% of petitioned status offense cases the youth was adjudicated. Eighteen percent of adjudicated status offenders were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 60% were placed on formal probation. Out-of-home placement was far more likely in adjudicated ungovernability (32%) and runaway cases (29%) than in truancy (10%) and underage liquor law violations cases (8%).

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A work of this magnitude would have been impossible without the cooperation of each of the state and local agencies which took the time to honor our request for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed 1988 case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive:

Alabama: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Alaska: Alaska Court System

Arizona: Supreme Court of Arizona and the Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center

Arkansas: Administrative Office of the Courts

California: Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics and Special Services and the Administrative Office of the Courts

Colorado: Colorado Judicial Department

Connecticut: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Delaware: Family Court of the State of Delaware

District of Columbia: District of Columbia Courts

Florida: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Georgia: Administrative Office of the Courts and the Fulton County Juvenile Court

Hawaii: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Idaho: Administrative Office of the Courts

Illinois: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division

Indiana: Division of State Court Administration

Iowa: Iowa Department of Human Services

Kansas: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Statistical Analysis Center

Kentucky: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Louisiana: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Maine: Administrative Office of the Courts

Maryland: Department of Juvenile Services

Massachusetts: Office of the Chief Administrative Justice

Michigan: State Court Administrative Office

Minnesota: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services

Missouri: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Montana: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control

Nebraska: Nebraska Crime Commission

Nevada: Juvenile Divisions of the Second and Seventh Judicial District Courts

New Hampshire: Administrative Office of the Courts

New Jersey: Administrative Office of the Courts

New Mexico: Administrative Office of the Courts

New York: Office of Court Administration and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

North Carolina: Administrative Office of the Courts

North Dakota: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Ohio: Supreme Court of Ohio and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division

Oregon: Office of the State Court Administrator

Pennsylvania: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

South Carolina: Department of Youth Services

South Dakota: State Court Administrator's Office

Tennessee: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County

Texas: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Utah: Utah State Juvenile Court

Vermont: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator

Virginia: Virginia Department of Corrections

Washington: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

West Virginia: West Virginia Court of Appeals

Wisconsin: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Wyoming: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. The activities of the Archive are funded by grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. This phase of the project was monitored by Richard Sutton. The advisors to the Archive are Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University; Carol Burgess, Maricopa County Juvenile Court; David Farrington, Cambridge University; Daniel Kasprzyk, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California. Their support and involvement in the work are deeply appreciated.

INTRODUCTION

This report, the 62nd in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1988 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, abuse and neglect cases. However, this report focuses on the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense).

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapter 1 presents national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1988. Chapter 2 presents national estimates of formally processed (or petitioned) status offense cases processed by the courts in 1988. These chapters provide a detailed portrait of these cases including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices and case dispositions. This picture is based on analyses of 608,239 individual case records from 1,171 courts with jurisdiction over 50% of the nation's juvenile population at risk and court-level statistics from an additional 368 courts with jurisdiction over 12% of the nation's juvenile population at risk. Thus, national estimates were generated using data from courts with jurisdiction over 62% of the nation's youth population. A description of the statistical procedures used to generate these estimates is found in Appendix A.

The national estimates found in Chapters 1 and 2 are limited to the most commonly reported case characteristics. The individual delinquency and status offense case records do, however, support more detailed subnational analyses. Chapter 3, entitled Data Briefs, contains a large set of subnational tables which shed light on many aspects of juvenile court delinquency and status offense caseloads which are not found in the first two chapters.

Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this report has been carefully developed and employed to communicate, as precisely as possible, the findings of this work. The reader is asked to consult Appendix B, the Glossary of Terms, when there is some doubt concerning the exact definition of a term. The conscientious reader is encouraged to study the glossary before reading this report.

Appendix C presents a listing of the number of delinquency, status offense and dependency cases handled by individual juvenile courts in 1988. Each data set is footnoted to indicate the source of the data and its unit or units of count. Since courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, offenses petitioned, cases terminated), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the accompanying footnotes.

DATA QUALITY

This work relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. This approach has its inherent strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, to properly assess the validity of the information found in this report, critical readers must balance the advantages and disadvantages of analyzing available data to meet national reporting needs.

One advantage of this approach is the accuracy of the available data. These data sets were generated by information systems that were designed by state and local juvenile courts specifically to meet their own information needs. Therefore, the validity of the data is important to those who record the information

because the data are used to facilitate the daily operations of the court and/or to provide information for planning and evaluation. Consequently, these data have more face validity than would data collected by court staff merely to meet national reporting requirements.

One potential disadvantage, at least for national reporting, is the heterogeneity of the reported data. Data suppliers collect and report information using their own definitions and coding categories. Variables reported in some data sets were not contained in others. Even when similar data elements exist, they sometimes have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories which limit the amount of detail that can be preserved when the data are merged. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail in order to increase sample size. The standardization process required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals were studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file.

While the heterogenity of the data adds complexity to the development of national estimates, it has proven to be an extremely valuable attribute in other applications. The diversity inherent in the reported data stored in the Archive enables the Archive to support a far wider range of research efforts than would a uniform, and probably far more general, coding scheme. For example, a uniform national coding scheme, such as that used currently in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is limited by necessity to a small number of relatively broad offense codes. One of the FBI's offense codes *larceny-theft* combines shoplifting with a number of other larcenies; consequently, for the researcher wishing to study shoplifting, the FBI data are useless. On the other hand, the diversity in the offense coding structures of the Archive's data sets results in at least a few possessing the detail to distinquish shoplifting from other larcenies, or joy-riding from motor vehicle theft or armed from unarmed robbery. The diversity of the coding structures similarly enables researchers who are interested in conducting secondary analyses of archived data sets to locate data that contain the detail on geographical location, age, race, source of referral or disposition that their research design demands. Therefore, depending on the perspective, the heterogenity of the reported data sets is both this data collection effort's greatest weakness and greatest strength.

A MODEL OF JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING

Although case processing procedures are not uniform across courts with juvenile jurisdiction, cases generally proceed along a version of the following path. Cases referred to juvenile courts are screened by an intake department.[1] The intake officer (or the prosecutor) may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally. These informal (nonpetitioned) dispositions could include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of restitution.

However, intake may decide the case should be handled formally. In these instances a petition is filed requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing and the case is placed on the court calendar. For various reasons a small number of petitions are dismissed before the adjudicatory or waiver hearing is actually held. If an adjudication hearing is held, the case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal with recommendations given that some actions be taken (e.g., paying restitution or voluntarily attending a drug counselling program) prior to the final adjudication decision. At the adjudicatory hearing the youth may be adjudicated (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender and the case then would proceed to a disposition hearing.

[1]In some states intake screening is a court function. In other states it is performed by a state department of social services or the prosecutor's office.

During the disposition phase of court processing, the judge, generally after reviewing a predisposition report, determines the most appropriate sanction. The range of options available to courts varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but could include commitment to an institution for delinquents; placement in a group or foster home, or other residential facility; probation; referral to an outside agency, day treatment or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service or restitution order. If a waiver hearing is requested instead of an adjudicatory hearing, the juvenile court judge is asked to decide whether or not the case should be waived to a criminal court for prosecution. In most instances in which the waiver request is denied, the case is scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing.

A youth may be placed in a detention facility at various points in the progression of a case through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices vary from state to state and from court to court. Law enforcement agencies might detain juveniles in jails or lock-ups, court intake officials may order detention, and a judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This report assesses only those detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court ordered placement) are not included in the discussion that follows.

UNIT OF COUNT

In measuring its activity a juvenile court may count the number of offenses or cases referred; the number of offenses, cases or petitions filed; the number of disposition hearings or the number of youth handled. Each unit of count has its own merits and drawbacks. From its beginning this reporting series adopted as its unit of count the **case disposed**. In this unit of count a **case** represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases, even if the court eventually merges the referrals for processing. The term **disposed** means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

VALIDITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report were generated from data reported by a large nonprobability sample of courts. However, because it is a nonprobability sample, statistical confidence in the estimates can not be mathematically determined. If a probability sampling design could be implemented, and those courts selected persuaded to report, statistical confidence in the national estimates would be increased. The advantages of such a procedure are clear, but the simple fact is that at the present time it would be difficult (if not impossible) to install such a national data collection system in the juvenile courts. Courts that have information systems already in place would resist modifying their systems or installing parallel systems to meet national reporting specifications. Courts that have survived this long without an information system would not install one designed to meet another's needs without both economic incentives and the expectation that the system would support the activities of the local court. Therefore, the present procedure, the secondary analysis of available data, is currently the best practical alternative for developing a picture of the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

The procedures developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; the

offense characteristics of those cases; the characteristics of the court's response to the cases (i.e., the manner of handling, detention, adjudication and dispositional characteristics); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction). Imputation techniques employed in this work incorporate these factors. Despite all these controls, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity caused by the use of a nonprobability sample.

However, it is possible to compare estimates of similar attributes that are developed from these data to estimates developed by other national data systems. For example, the FBI's *Crime in the United States* (a data collection program also based on a nonprobability sample) provides an estimate of the number of cases law enforcement agencies referred to juvenile courts, while the *Juvenile Court Statistics* program provides an estimate of the number of cases juvenile courts received from law enforcement. As is detailed in the methods section (Appendix A) of this report, the average difference between the two estimates over the seven-year period between 1982 and 1988 is 4%, a finding which supports the validity of both estimates and the representativeness of both data collection systems.

FINAL COMMENTS

This report presents a description of the delinquency and status offense caseloads of the juvenile courts in 1988. Some important national characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted along with selected findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. However, the report is designed primarily as a reference document. Consequently, interpretations of the information presented are largely the responsibility of the reader.

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA) and are available for secondary analysis. With the prior permission of the original data suppliers, archived data files can be copied and shipped for detailed analysis. With the assistance of NJCDA staff, selected files can be merged for cross-jurisdictional and/or longitudinal analyses. Or, if requested, analyses can be performed by NJCDA staff to meet specific needs and answer specific questions. NJCDA contains the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive has been created to facilitate juvenile justice research and its contents are available to policy makers and researchers working in this important area.

CHAPTER 1: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY CASES, 1988

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A delinquency offense is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,156,000 delinquency cases in 1988 (Table 1). This translates into a delinquency case rate of 45.3 delinquency cases per 1,000 youth at risk; in other words, in 1988 the juvenile courts processed 45 delinquency cases for every 1,000 youth age 10 or above who resided in the United States and who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.[1] A property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or trespassing, was charged in 59% of these cases (Figure 1). In 18% of delinquency cases the charge was an offense against the public order, such as disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, contempt of court or escape from an institution. The youth was charged with a person offense, such as robbery, aggravated or simple assault, in 16% of delinquency cases. Finally, 7% of all delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1988 involved a drug law violation, such as possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Between 1987 and 1988 the number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts increased by less than 1%, with a case rate increase of 1.5% (Table 2). While the number of property offense cases handled by the courts remained relatively constant between 1987 and 1988, the number of person cases increased by 3% and the number of drug law violation cases increased by 10%.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Delinquency cases are referred to court intake by law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. Law enforcement officers were the primary source of referral of delinquency cases in 1988. Overall, 84% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement officers, but there were variations across offense categories (Figure 2). Ninety-two percent of drug law violations were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 90% of property cases and 81% of person offense cases. In contrast, only 62% of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources, related in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases which were predominantly referred by court personnel.

DETENTION

Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 237,000 delinquency cases, or 21% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1988 (Figure 3). Between 1987 and 1988 the number of cases detained increased by 4%, while the overall delinquency caseload increased by less than 1% (Table 2). In 1988 youth charged with a property offense were the least likely to be detained, while youth charged

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[1]The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each state. In 1988, the upper age of court jurisdiction in three states (Connecticut, New York and North Carolina) was 15, meaning that a youth arrested at age 16 or older would be under the jurisdiction of the criminal court in these states. In eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16. In one state (Wyoming) the upper age of jurisdiction was 18. In all other states the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17. Therefore, not all 17-year-olds in the nation were under the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court (e.g., 17-year-olds in New York). The case rates presented in this report control for state variations in youth population at risk of referral to juvenile court.

with a drug offense the most likely. Seventeen percent of the youth charged with a property offense were held in a restrictive facility in 1988, 24% of the youth charged with a person offense, 26% charged with a public order offense and 33% charged with a drug law violation were detained (Figure 3). Between 1987 and 1988 the number of property and public order cases detained remained relatively constant. In contrast, the number of youth detained increased by 8% in person offense cases and by 22% in drug offense cases (Table 2). Even though property offenses were the least likely to be detained, their high volume in the courts' caseloads resulted in the finding that nearly half (48%) of the delinquent youth held in detention in 1988 were charged with a property offense (Figure 4). In comparison, 19% of detained youth were charged with a person offense and 11% with a drug law violation.

INTAKE DECISION

Over half of all delinquency cases were processed informally by the courts in 1988 (Figure 5). A large portion (49%) of the informally handled cases were dismissed and most of the others (30%) were placed on informal or voluntary probation. Property offense and public order cases were more likely to be handled informally than were drug law violation and person offense cases (Figure 6).

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

The juvenile courts waived an estimated 12,000 delinquency cases to criminal court in 1988, which is a 14% increase over the 1987 level (Figure 5). A youth charged with a person offense was the most likely to be waived to criminal court; 4% of petitioned person offense cases were waived, compared to 3% of drug law violation cases, 2% of property offense cases and 1% of petitioned public order offense cases (Figure 6). However, even though youth charged with a person offense were the most likely to be waived, they were involved in less than one-third (29%) of the waivers in 1988. The majority of youth waived to criminal court (53%) were charged with a property offense (Figure 7). While the number of youth waived in person and property offense cases increased by 10% between 1987 and 1988, the number of youth transferred to criminal court in drug law violation cases increased by 44%.

The youth was adjudicated delinquent by the court in 58% of all formally processed delinquency cases (Figure 5). Thirty percent of adjudicated youth were placed out of the home and 57% were placed on formal probation. This represents little change between 1987 and 1988 in the number of adjudicated cases placed out of the home or placed on formal probation. A disposition was ordered in 8% of adjudicated cases which required the youth to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service or to enter a treatment or counselling program -- dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. Finally, in a small number of cases the youth was adjudicated but was then released. In all, 53% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1988 resulted in either a waiver to criminal court, an out-of-home placement or a formal probation order.

Person offense cases were the least likely of all petitioned delinquency cases to be adjudicated, while public order cases were the most likely to result in an adjudication (Figure 6). Once adjudicated, youth most likely to be placed out of the home by the court were those charged with a public order offense; an out-of-home placement occurred in 38% of all such cases. This higher rate of placement may be explained by the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, probation and parole violations. In comparison, adjudicated youth were placed out of the home in 34% of drug law violation cases, 32% of person offense cases and 26% of property offense cases. In all, nearly half of all youth (49%) placed out of the home in 1988 were charged with a property offense, while 25% were charged with a public order offense, 17% with a person offense and 9% with a drug law violation (Figure 8).

In each of the four general delinquency offense groups, probation was the most likely disposition in adjudicated cases. Fifty-nine percent of all formally processed property offense cases resulted in a formal order of

probation, compared to 57% of drug, 56% of person and 51% of public order cases (Figure 6). Once again, property offenders made up the largest group of youth on formal probation. Fifty-nine percent of all adjudicated youth placed on probation in 1988 were charged with a property offense (Figure 9).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Fifty-six percent of all delinquency cases in 1988 involved youth who were below the age of 16 at the time of referral (Figure 10). Overall, between 1987 and 1988 the number of youth processed by the court who were below the age of 16 at the time of referral increased by 1%, while the number of older youth decreased slightly (Table 2). There were, however, more substantial differences within specific offense categories. The disparity was greatest in drug law violation cases. Between 1987 and 1988 while the number of youth above age 15 processed for a drug law violation increased by 8%, the volume of drug cases involving the younger youth increased by 15%. Similarly, while the number of older youth processed for a person offense remained relatively constant, the number of person offense cases involving the younger youth increased by 5%.

Youth below the age of 16 were involved in 61% of property offense cases, 59% of person offense cases, 48% of all public order cases and 36% of drug law violations (Figure 10). The offense profiles of delinquency cases involving youth referred before or after their sixteenth birthdays differed (Figure 11). While the majority of referrals in both groups were for a property offense and about one referral in six was for a person offense, older youth caseloads had a larger proportion of drug law violations and public order offenses. For example, drug law violations were charged in 5% of all cases of youth who were referred before their sixteenth birthdays, but in 10% of all cases involving older youth.

The overall delinquency case rate increased continuously with age (Figure 12). For example, the courts processed 53 delinquency cases involving youth who were 14 years of age at the time of referral for every 1,000 14-year-old youth at risk in 1988. The case rate for 15-year-olds was 30% higher, for 16-year-olds 56% higher, and for 17-year-olds 69% higher, than the rate for 14-year-olds. Within the individual offense categories, there were some minor variations in the pattern of age-specific case rates. While case rates increased continuously with age within each of the general offense categories, drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increase in the older age groups (Figure 13). For example, the rate of drug law violation cases for 17-year-old youth was more than 300% greater than the case rate for 14-year-olds.

Two percent of all youth detained were below the age of 12 and 51% below the age of 16. In general, the probability of detention increased with age (Table 3). For example, 17% of 13-year-olds were detained compared to 24% of 16-year-olds. With a few exceptions, similar age-related detention patterns were found across the four general offense categories.

Cases involving youth above the age of 15 were more likely to be handled formally than were cases involving younger youth (Figure 14). Overall, 44% of cases involving youth below the age of 16 were processed with the filing of a petition, compared to 54% of the cases involving older youth. The probability of waiver was substantially greater for older youth. In 1988, 4% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving youth 16 years of age or older were transferred to a criminal court, compared to less than 1% of the cases involving younger youth. With the exception of waiver, the dispositional profiles of the formally processed cases of younger and older youth were very similar. The probability of adjudication was comparable for both age groups, as was the probability that the youth would be placed out of the home or on formal probation.

SEX

Overall, the number of male and female delinquency cases processed in 1988 was similar to their 1987 levels (Table 2). In addition, the changes in the number of cases within individual offense categories were similar for both males and females in all but the drug offense category. For example,

between 1987 and 1988, while the number of male property cases remained relatively constant, the number of female property cases declined by 2%. Similarly, while the number of male person offense cases grew by 3%, the number of female cases grew by 4%. However, over the same time period, while the number of female drug cases increased by 2%, the number of male cases increased by 12%. In 1988 males were involved in four out of every five delinquency cases processed (Figure 15). The offense profiles of male and female delinquency cases were very similar (Figure 16).

The male delinquency case rate was more than four times greater than the female rate, 72.2 compared to 17.2 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Figure 17). Both male and female delinquency case rates increased continuously with age through age 16; but while the male rate continued to increase for the 17-year-olds, the female rate declined. That is, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-old males was 10% greater than the 16-year-old male rate, while the 17-year-old female rate was 1% lower than the 16-year-old female rate. Male case rates increased continuously with age in all four delinquency offense categories (Figure 18). In contrast, the case rates for females peaked at age 16 for all but drug law violations.

Overall, males charged with a delinquency offense were detained more often than females (Table 4). More specifically, 26% of males charged with a person offense were detained compared to 18% of females. Males were also more likely than females to be detained in property offense cases (18% compared to 12%) and drug offense cases (34% compared to 26%). Only in public order offense cases were females slightly more likely than males to be held in a secure facility while awaiting the disposition of their cases.

Females referred for a delinquency offense were less likely than males to be processed formally by the court. Overall, 38% of female delinquency cases were handled formally, compared to 51% of male cases (Figure 19). Male delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court than were female cases. In 1988, 2% of all males formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to adult court, compared to 1% of the cases involving females. Male cases were also somewhat more likely to be adjudicated once petitioned. Once adjudicated, male delinquents were slightly less likely than females to be placed on formal probation, but more likely to be placed out of the home.

RACE

Whites were involved in 68% of all delinquency cases in 1988 (Figure 20).[2] White youth were responsible for 72% of public order cases, 71% of property, 62% of drug law violation cases and 56% of all person offense cases. For both racial groups, over half of all referrals were for a property offense (Figure 21). However, 23% of all nonwhite delinquency cases involved a person offense compared to only 13% of white delinquency cases. The nonwhite caseload also contained a somewhat larger proportion of drug law violations.

Between 1987 and 1988 the number of delinquency cases involving white youth decreased by 2%, while nonwhite cases increased by 8% (Table 2). The changes, however, were not uniform across offense categories. Between 1987 and 1988, while the number of whites charged with a person offense remained constant, the number of nonwhite cases increased by 7%. Over this time period while the number of property cases involving white youth declined by 2%, the number of nonwhite property offense cases increased by 5%. Between 1987 and 1988 the number of white youth charged with a public order offense decreased by 6%, while the number of nonwhite cases increased by 6%. The largest disparity, however, was found in drug law violations. Between 1987 and 1988 the number of white youth processed for a drug law violation increased by 1%, while the number of nonwhite youth processed for a drug law violation increased by 30%.

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[2]In 1988 whites made up 81% of the nation's youth population at risk. In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.

The nonwhite delinquency case rate was nearly double the white rate, 73.7 compared to 38.4 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Figure 22). The differences between the white and nonwhite rates decreased somewhat with age. For example, the nonwhite case rate was 120% greater than the white rate for youth age 12, while only 85% greater in the 17-year-old age group. Overall, the nonwhite case rates for property and public order cases were respectively 66% and 62% greater than the white case rates. More substantial differences were found in person and drug law violation cases; the nonwhite rate was 158% greater than the white rate in drug law violation cases and 224% greater in person offense cases (Figure 23).

Twenty-eight percent of nonwhites and 17% of whites charged with a delinquency offense were detained in 1988 (Table 5). Nonwhites were more likely to be detained within each of the four general delinquency offense categories, with the difference being greatest when the youth was charged with a drug law violation. In 1988, while 21% of white youth charged with a drug law violation were detained, 51% of nonwhite youth were detained. Between 1987 and 1988 the number of white youth detained annually decreased by 2%, while the number of nonwhite youth detained increased by 13% (Table 2). Between 1987 and 1988 the number of white youth detained in person offense cases increased by 5%, while nonwhite detentions increased by 10%. Over this same time period while the number of white youth detained for property and public order offense cases declined by 4%, the number of nonwhite detentions increased by 10% and 6% respectively. But the large discrepancy in the change in the use of detention was found in drug offense cases. Between 1987 and 1988 while the number of white youth detained for drug law violations increased by 4%, the number of nonwhite youth detained for a drug law violation increased by 38%.

The cases of nonwhite youth were far less likely than the cases of white youth to be diverted from formal processing. Fifty-seven percent of nonwhite delinquency cases were petitioned, compared to only 44% of white delinquency cases (Figure 24). After the court had decided to handle the case formally, nonwhite delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court than were white cases. In 1988, 3% of all nonwhite cases formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to criminal court, compared to 2% of white cases. Once petitioned, white youth were somewhat more likely than nonwhite youth to be adjudicated. Once adjudicated, nonwhites were more likely than whites to be placed out of the home (33% compared to 28%), while whites were somewhat more likely than nonwhites to be placed on formal probation at disposition (58% compared to 56%).

Table 1

Reasons for Referral of Delinquency Cases, 1988

Reason for Referral	Number of Cases	Percent
Index Violent	**68,400**	**5.9**
Criminal Homicide	1,700	0.1
Forcible Rape	4,000	0.3
Robbery	21,300	1.8
Aggravated Assault	41,400	3.6
Index Property	**503,000**	**43.5**
Burglary	130,500	11.3
Larceny-Theft	311,100	26.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	54,700	4.7
Arson	6,700	0.6
Nonindex Delinquency	**584,500**	**50.6**
Simple Assault	102,300	8.9
Stolen Property Offenses	30,000	2.6
Trespassing	48,100	4.2
Vandalism	82,300	7.1
Weapons Offenses	22,000	1.9
Other Sex Offenses	17,000	1.5
Drug Law Violations	80,200	6.9
Obstruction of Justice	78,500	6.8
Liquor Law Violations	14,000	1.2
Disorderly Conduct	46,300	4.0
Other Delinquent Acts	63,800	5.5
Total Delinquency	**1,156,000**	**100.0**

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure 1

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases, 1988

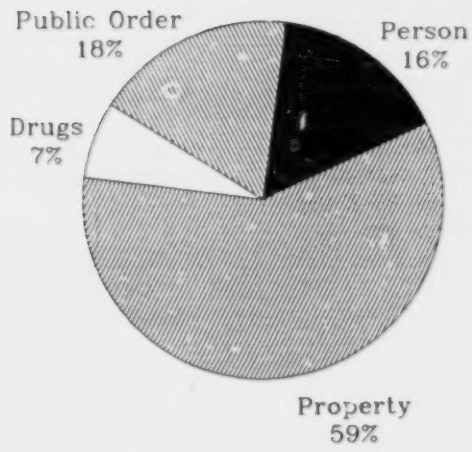


Table 2

Delinquency Case Trends, 1987-1988

	Number of Cases (in thousands)		
	1987	1988	Percent Change
Delinquency	1,150	1,156	0.5
Person	184	190	3.0
Property	683	681	-0.3
Drugs	73	81	10.1
Public Order	209	204	-2.5
Age			
15 or Less	644	652	1.3
Person	107	113	5.3
Property	412	413	0.2
Drugs	25	29	14.7
Public Order	99	98	-1.7
16 or More	506	503	-0.5
Person	77	77	0.0
Property	27	27	-1.1
Drugs	48	52	7.6
Public Order	110	107	-3.1
Sex			
Male	932	941	0.9
Person	148	152	2.7
Property	557	557	0.1
Drugs	62	69	11.6
Public Order	166	163	-1.7
Female	218	215	-1.4
Person	37	38	4.3
Property	126	124	-1.9
Drugs	12	12	1.8
Public Order	43	41	-5.4

	Number of Cases (in thousands)		
	1987	1988	Percent Change
Race			
White	810	790	-2.4
Person	106	107	0.5
Property	499	487	-2.4
Drugs	49	50	0.6
Public Order	156	147	-5.5
Nonwhite	340	366	7.5
Person	78	83	6.5
Property	184	194	5.4
Drugs	24	31	29.8
Public Order	54	57	6.3
Secure Detention	229	237	3.7
Person	43	46	7.5
Property	112	113	0.9
Drugs	22	26	22.3
Public Order	53	52	-1.0
White	139	136	-2.2
Person	20	21	5.0
Property	72	69	-4.1
Drugs	10	11	4.5
Public Order	37	35	-4.1
Nonwhite	89	101	12.8
Person	22	24	9.9
Property	40	43	9.9
Drugs	11	16	38.3
Public Order	16	17	6.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

Figure 2
Source of Referral of
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1988

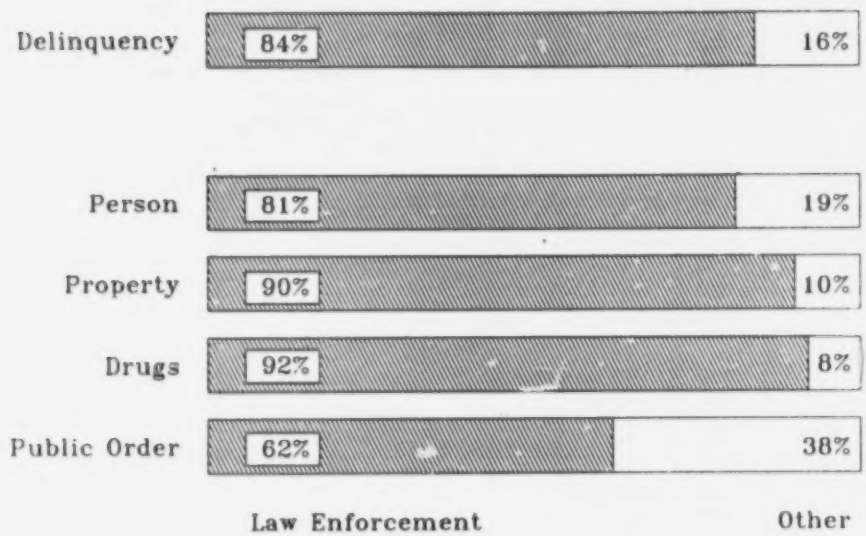


Figure 3
Use of Detention in
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1988

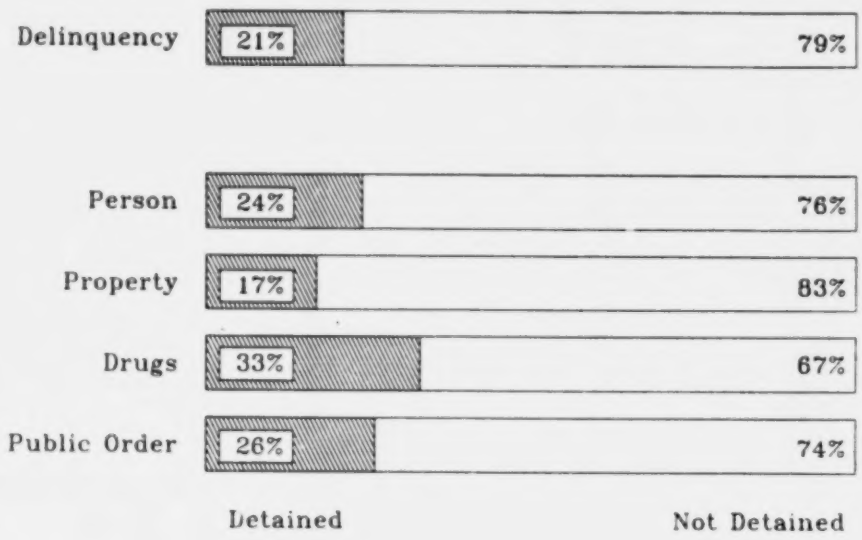
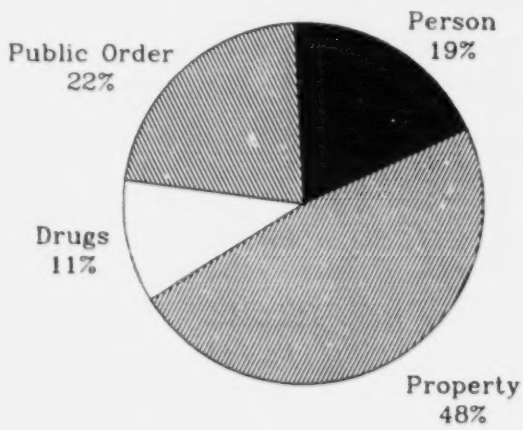


Figure 4
Offense Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases Detained, 1988



Total Detentions: 237,000

Figure 5

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1988

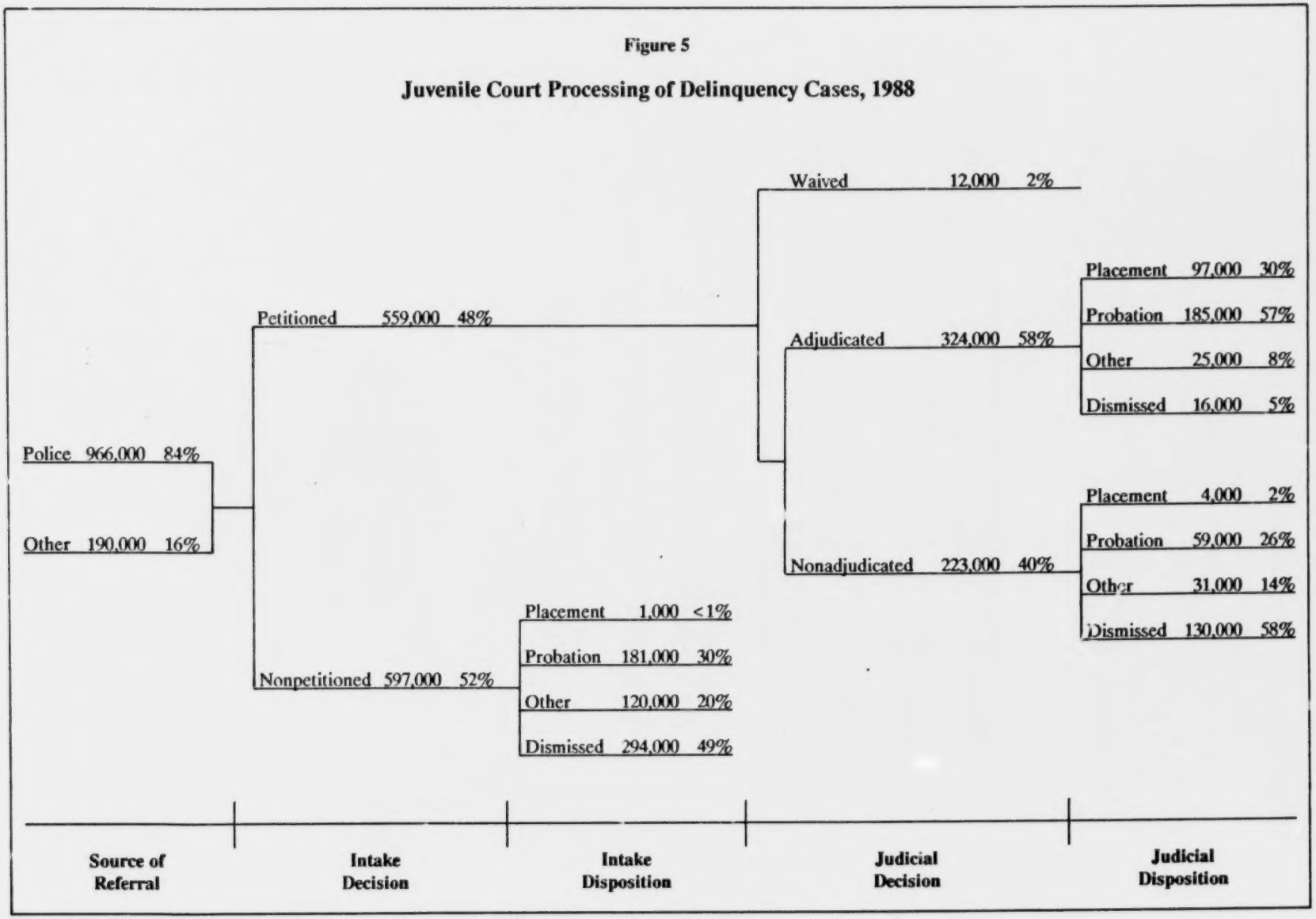


Figure 6-A

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1988

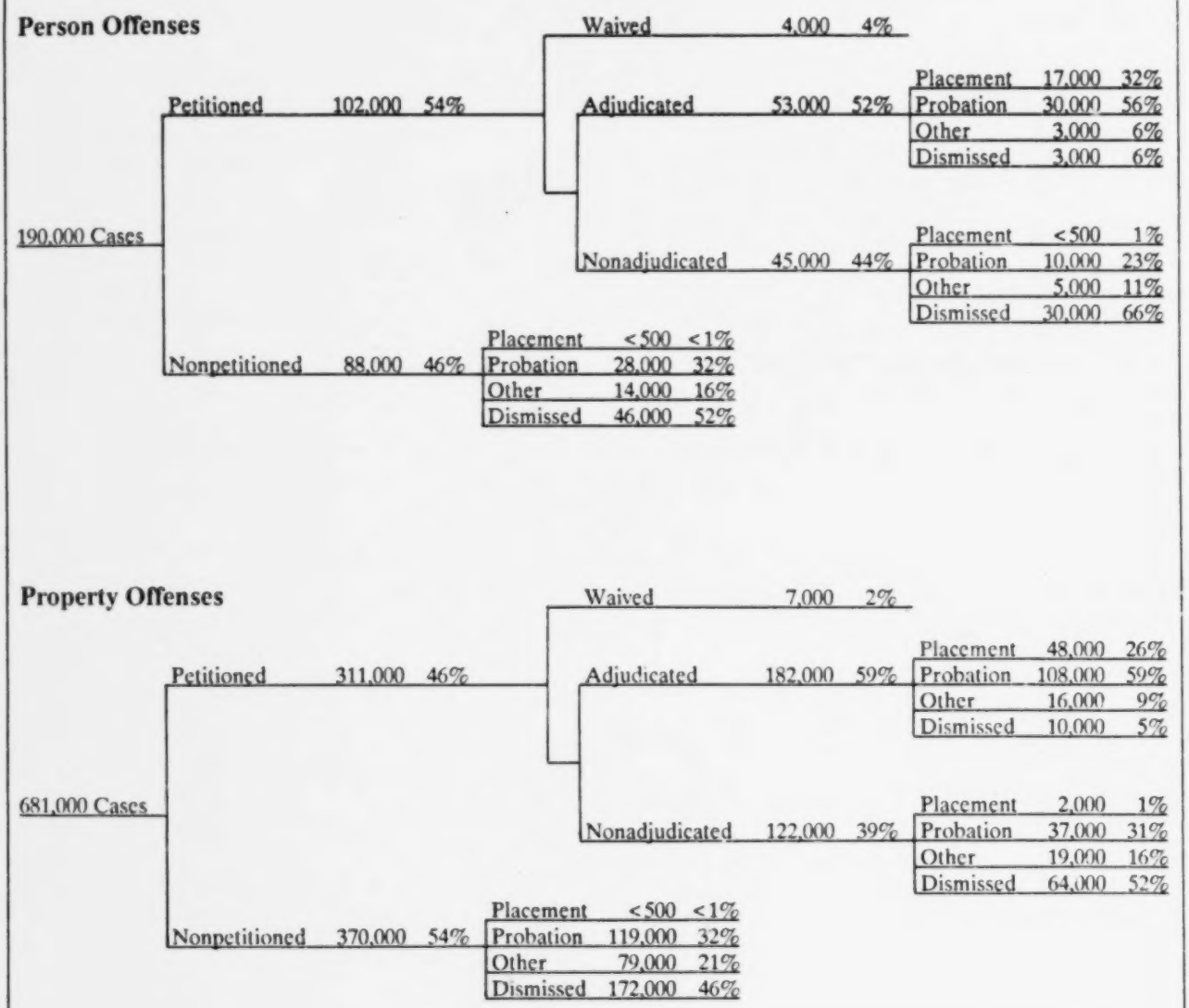


Figure 6-B

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1988

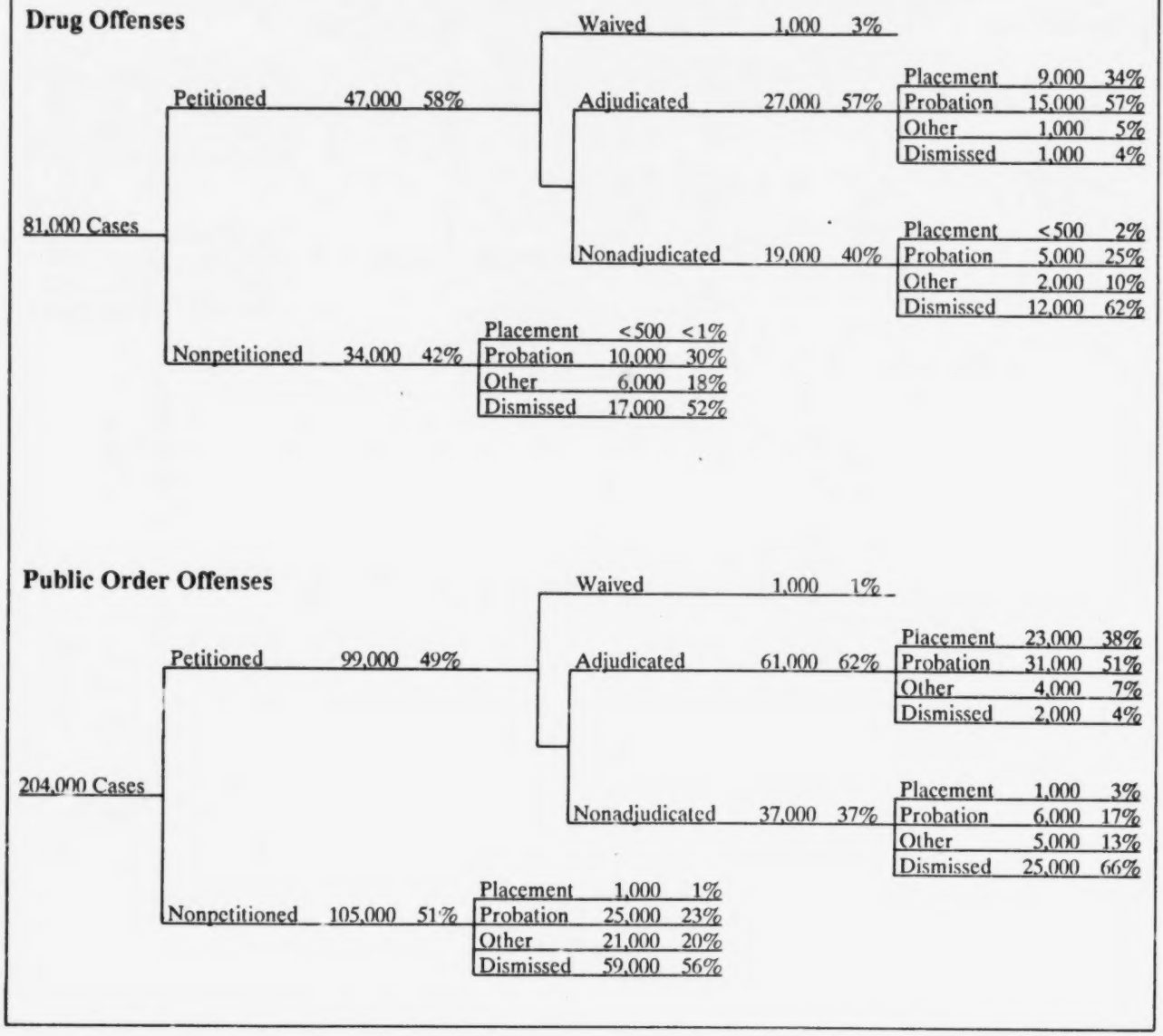


Figure 7

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1988

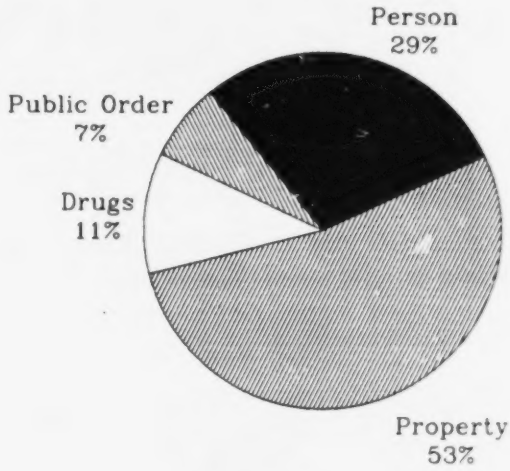


Figure 8

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1988

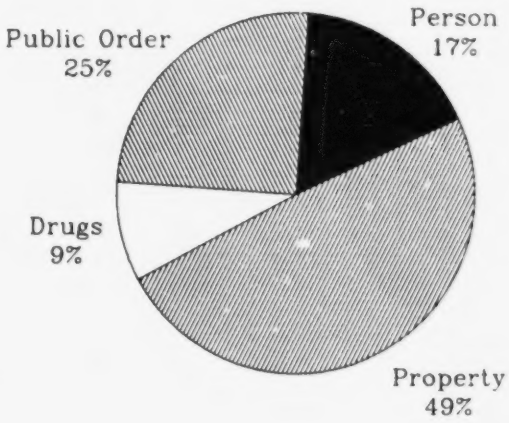


Figure 9

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Placed On Formal Probation, 1988

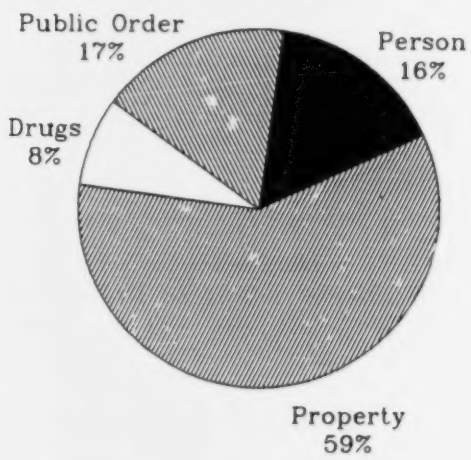


Figure 10

Age at Referral Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1988

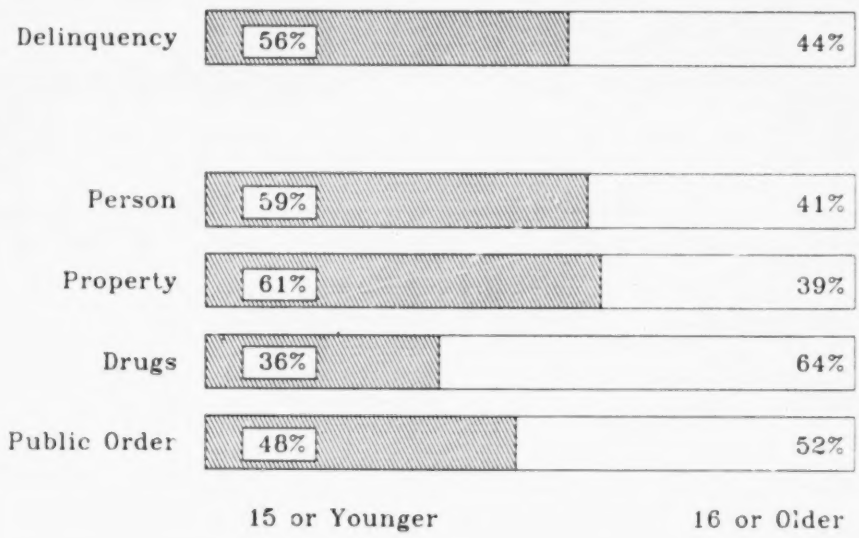


Figure 11

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1988

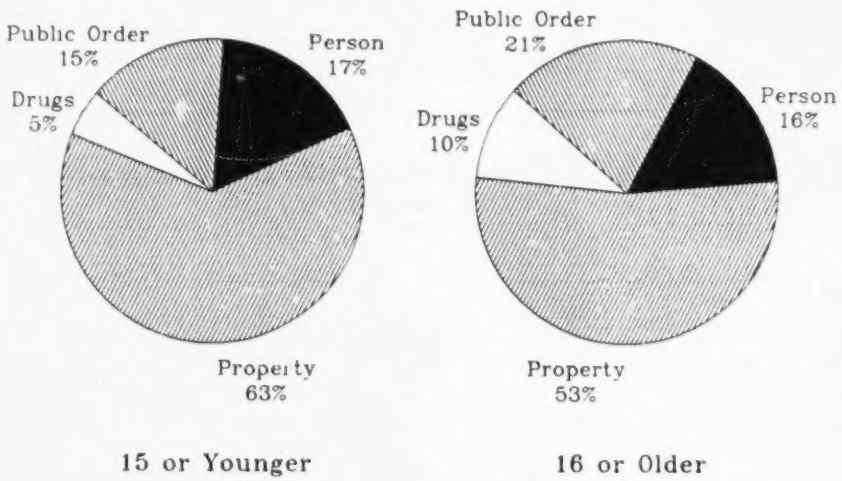
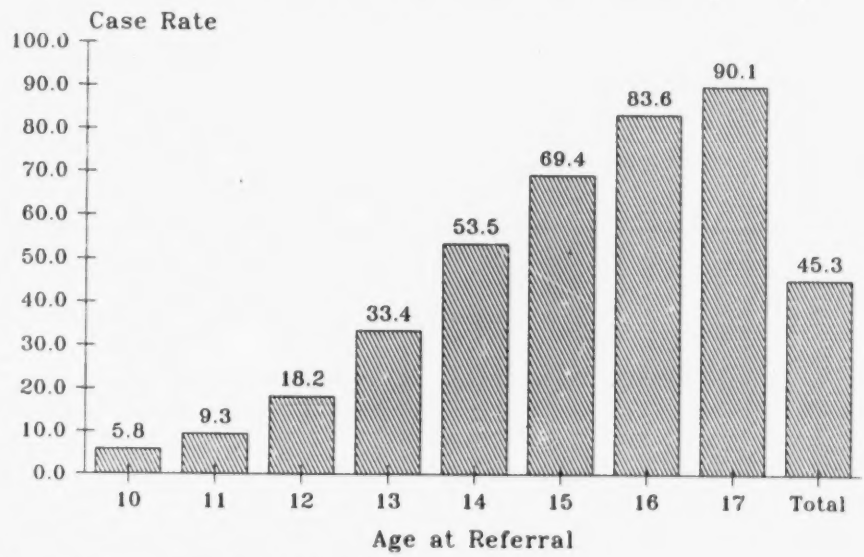


Figure 12

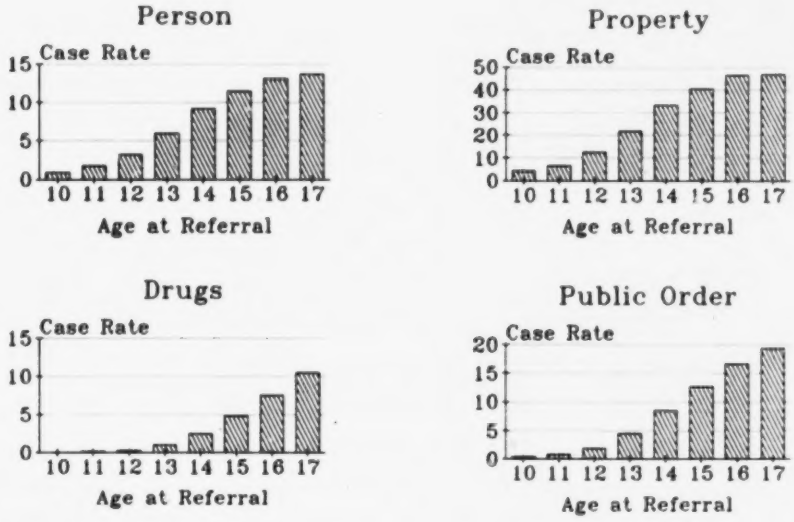
Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 13

Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 13 Data Table

Age	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
10	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.4
11	1.8	6.7	0.1	0.8
12	3.3	12.6	0.3	1.9
13	6.0	21.9	1.0	4.5
14	9.2	33.2	2.5	8.5
15	11.5	40.4	4.8	12.7
16	13.1	46.4	7.5	16.6
17	13.7	46.6	10.5	19.3
Total	7.4	26.7	3.2	8.0

Table 3
Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1988
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	5	8	12	17	20	23	24	23
Person	7	12	15	20	24	26	28	28
Property	4	7	10	14	17	19	20	19
Drugs	*	14	29	29	32	34	34	32
Public Order	5	12	19	25	27	29	28	23

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 14

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1988

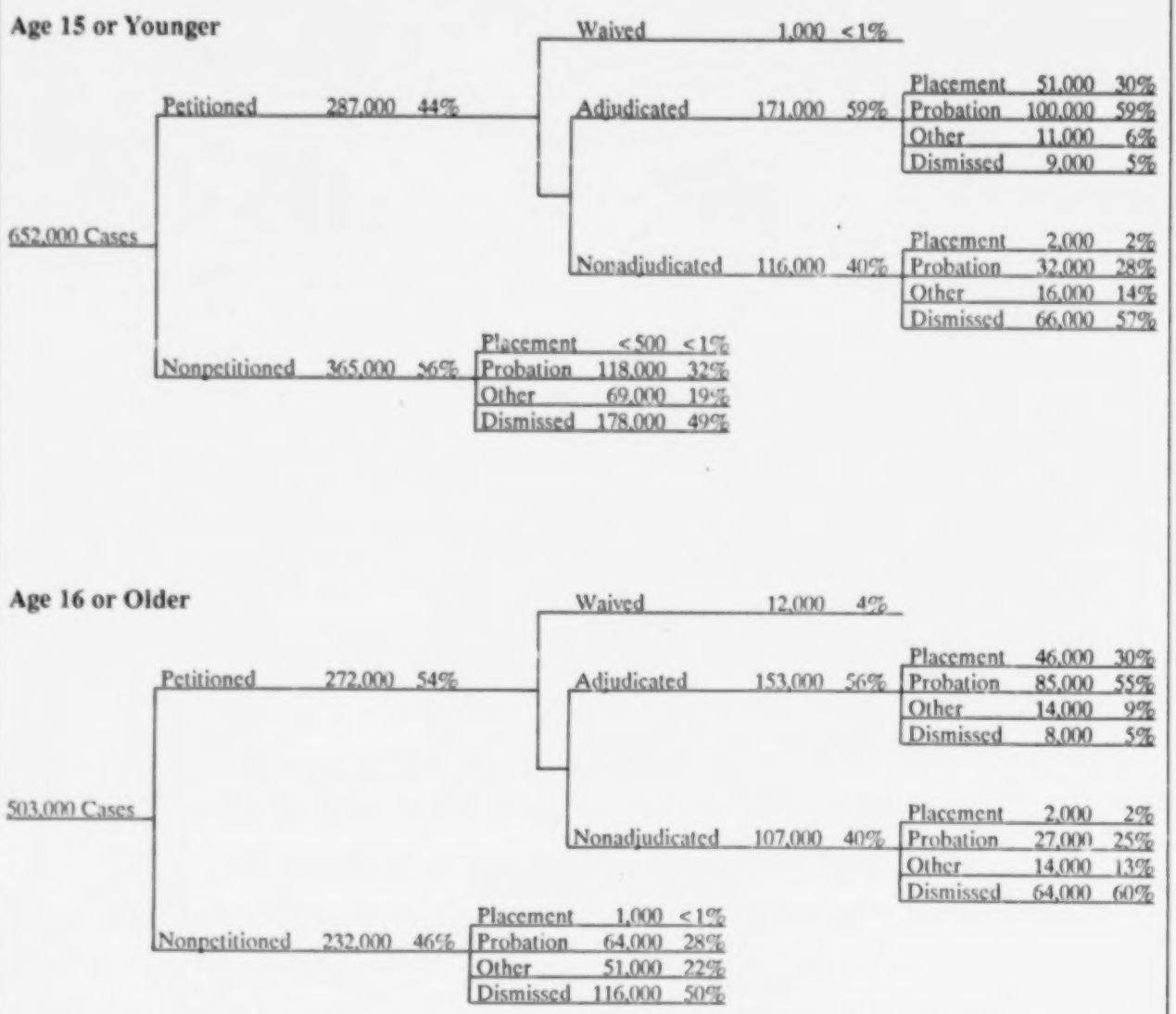


Figure 15
Sex Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1988

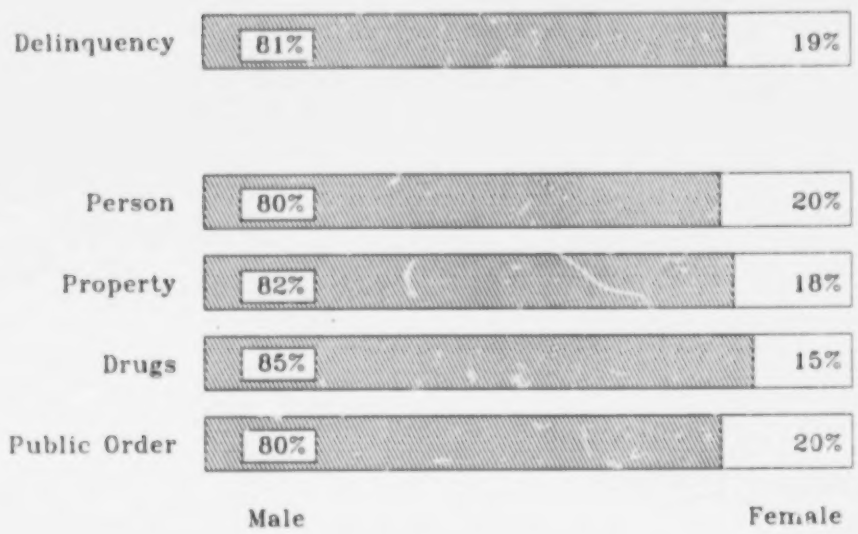


Figure 16
Offense Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1988

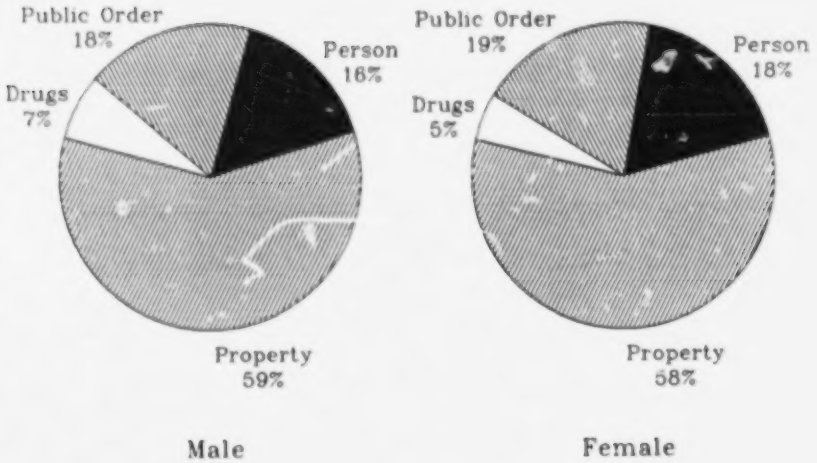
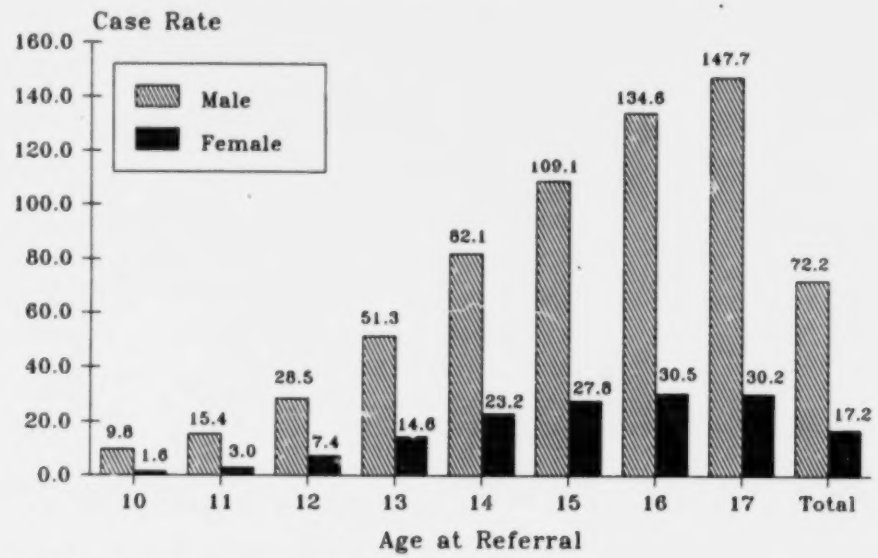


Figure 17

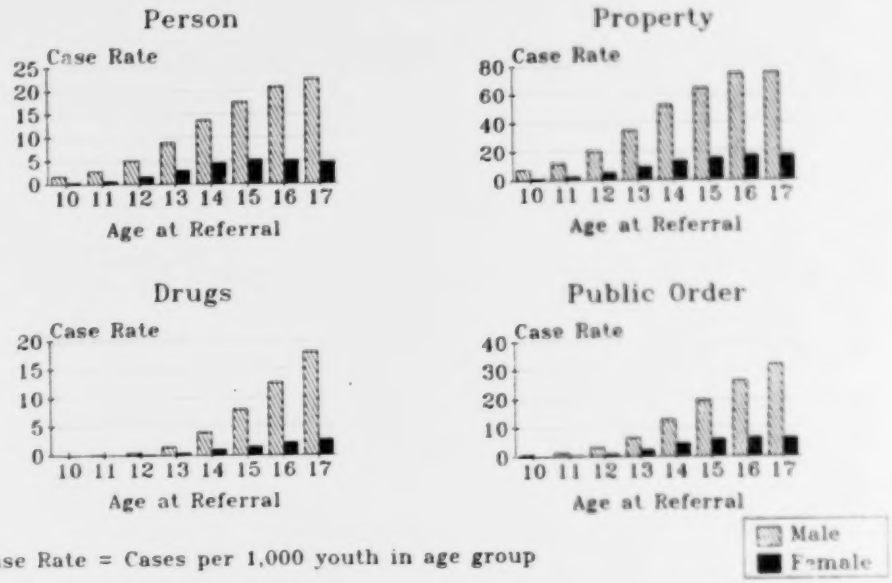
Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 18

Delinquency Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral and Offense, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 18 Data Table

	Person		Property		Drugs		Public Order	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	1.6	0.3	7.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
11	2.8	0.6	11.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3
12	5.0	1.5	20.0	4.9	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.9
13	8.9	2.9	34.4	8.9	1.5	0.4	6.5	2.3
14	13.7	4.5	52.0	13.3	3.9	1.0	12.5	4.4
15	17.6	5.1	64.2	15.3	7.9	1.5	19.3	5.8
16	20.9	5.0	74.6	17.1	12.6	2.1	26.4	6.4
17	22.6	4.6	75.3	16.8	18.0	2.6	31.9	6.2
Total	11.6	3.1	42.8	9.9	5.3	0.9	12.5	3.3

Table 4

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1988
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Male	21	26	18	34	25
Female	17	18	12	26	27

Figure 19

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1988

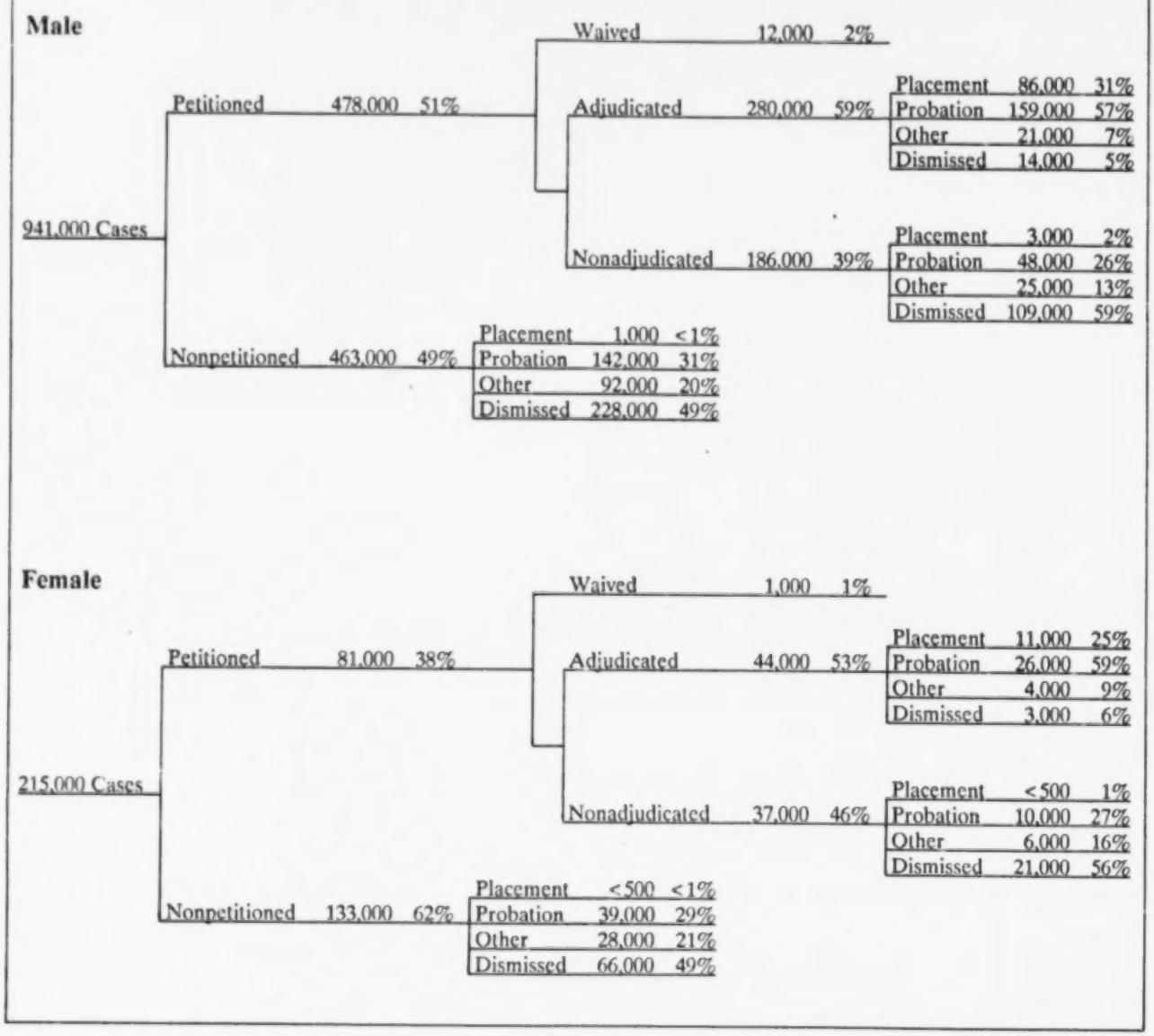


Figure 20

Race Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1988

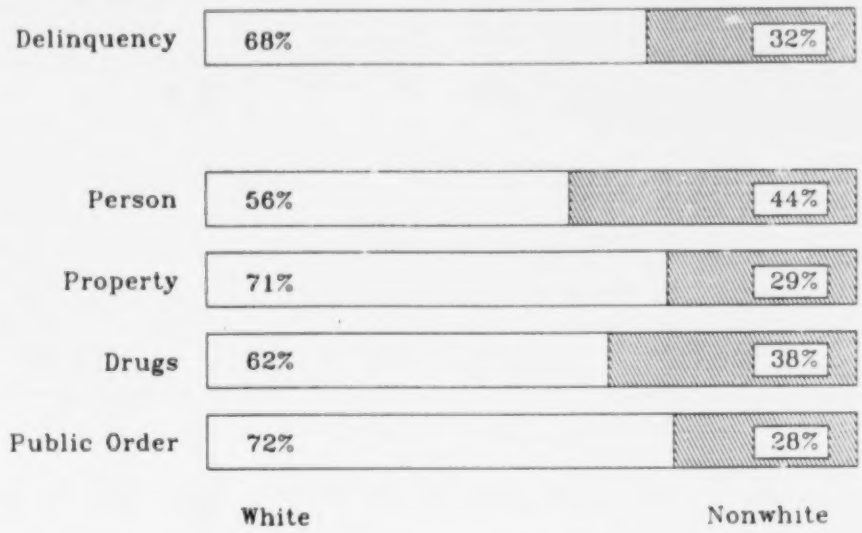


Figure 21

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1988

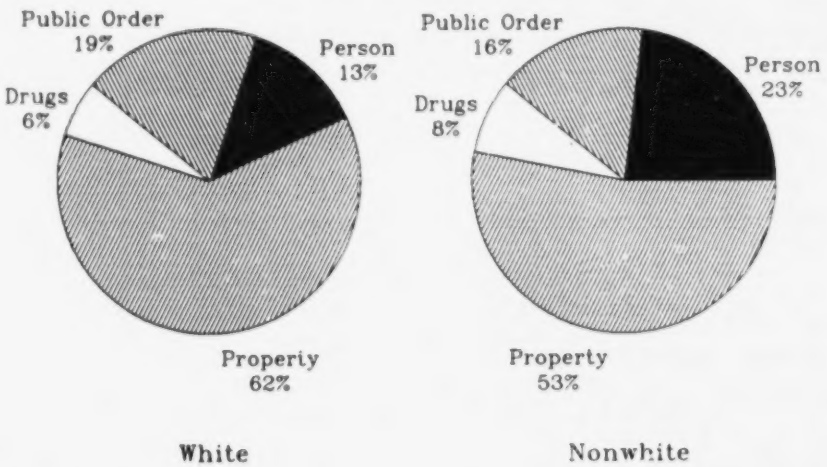
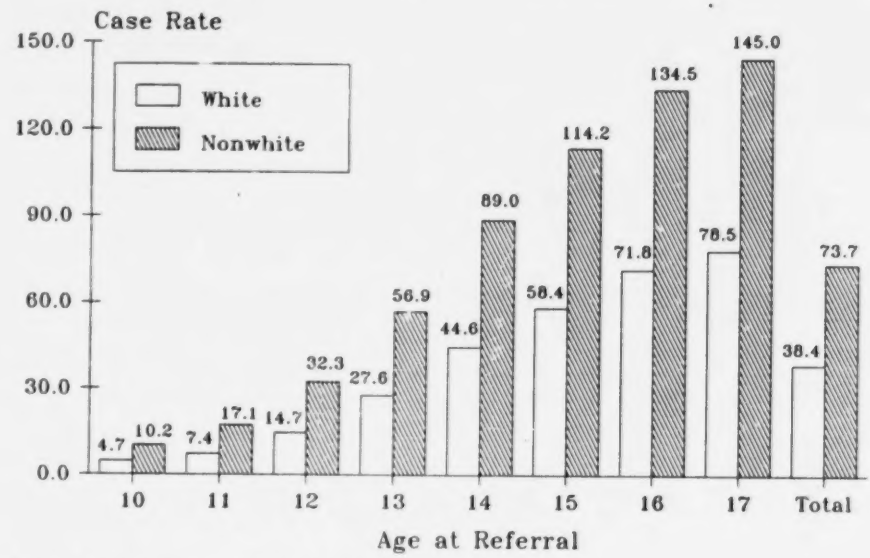


Figure 22

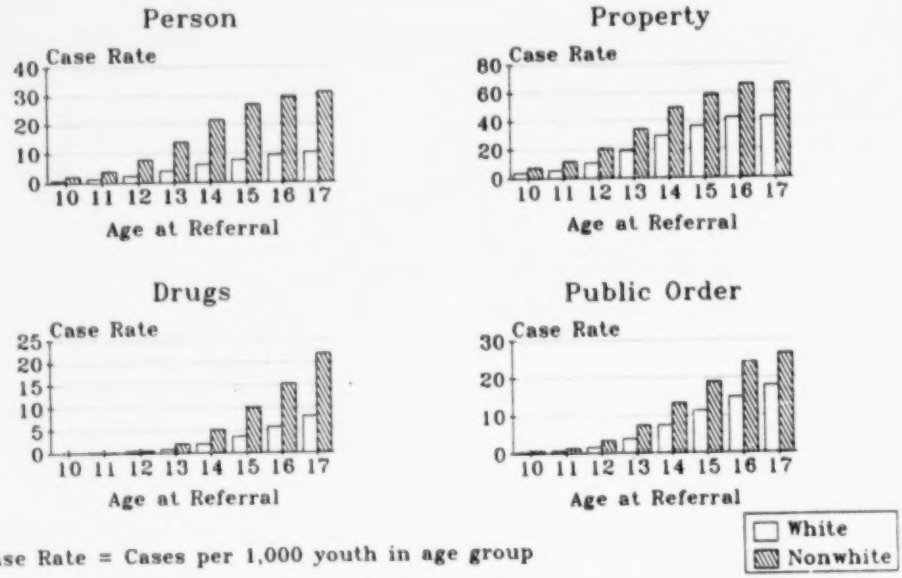
Delinquency Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 23

Delinquency Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral and Offense, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 23 Data Table

	Person		Property		Drugs		Public Order	
Age	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.7	2.1	3.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
11	1.3	3.9	5.5	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3
12	2.2	7.8	10.6	20.7	0.3	0.5	1.6	3.3
13	4.1	13.8	19.0	33.9	0.7	1.9	3.8	7.3
14	6.2	21.5	29.2	49.4	1.9	5.0	7.4	13.1
15	7.7	26.9	35.9	58.5	3.5	10.0	11.2	18.8
16	9.3	29.4	42.0	65.7	5.7	15.2	14.8	24.1
17	10.1	31.0	42.6	65.8	8.1	21.8	17.8	26.4
Total	5.2	16.8	23.6	39.2	2.4	6.2	7.1	11.5

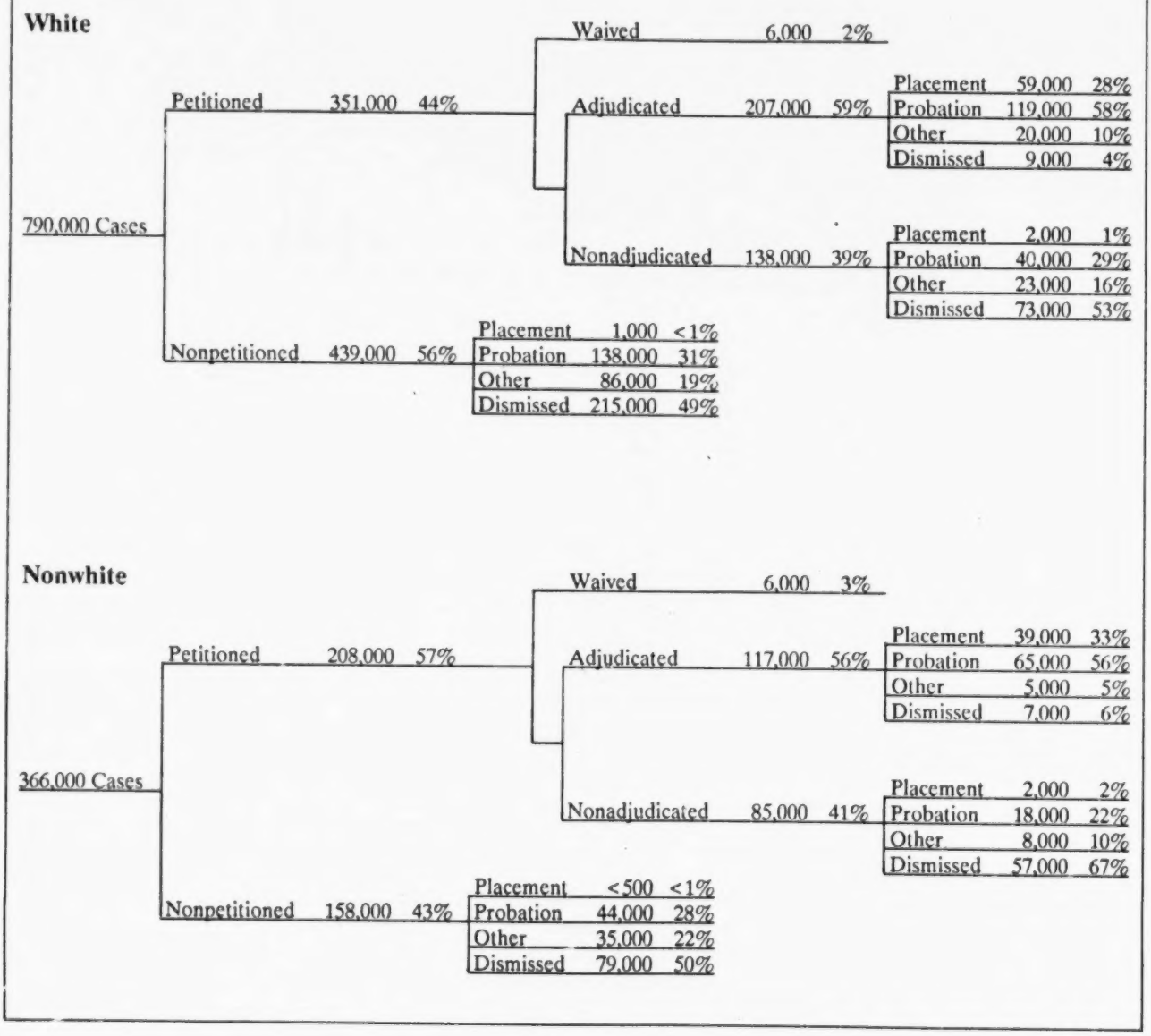
Table 5

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1988
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
White	17	20	14	21	24
Nonwhite	28	29	22	51	30

Figure 24

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1988



CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES, 1988

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A status offense is an act or conduct which is an offense only when committed by a juvenile. In 1988 courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 82,000 status offense cases, a case rate of 3.2 petitioned status offense cases for every 1,000 youth at risk in the population. In 31% of these cases the youth was charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 17% with ungovernability, in 16% with running away from home and in 10% with another type of status offense (Figure 25).[1] Between 1987 and 1988 the overall number of status offense cases formally handled by the courts decreased by 2%, but the change was not proportional within the individual offense categories (Table 6). For example, while the number of formally processed status liquor law violation cases remained constant, the number of runaway cases declined by 13%.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

The source of referral varied widely with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 91% of formally processed status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court in 1988, while they referred only 32% of runaway cases, 19% of truancy cases and 9% of ungovernable cases (Figure 26).

DETENTION

Youth in 10% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1988 were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (Figure 27). This represents a 27% decline from the number of detentions that occurred in 1987. A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained; detention was used in 25% of all runaway cases. In comparison, 14% of youth charged with ungovernability, 4% of youth charged with an underage liquor law violation and 3% of youth charged with truancy were detained. Along with being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1988 (Figure 28). Of the estimated 9,000 youth formally processed for a status offense and detained, 37% were charged with running away from home.

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

The youth was adjudicated a status offender in 61% of the petitioned status offense cases in 1988 (Figure 29). Sixty percent of all adjudicated status offense cases were placed on probation and 18% were placed out of the home in a residential facility. Another 15% of adjudicated status offenders were required to pay restitution or a fine or to enter a treatment or counselling program.

The disposition received by an adjudicated status offender varied with the nature of the alleged offense (Figure 30).[2] Adjudication was most common in truancy and ungovernable cases and least common in runaway cases. Out-of-home placement was most likely for adjudicated youth charged with ungovernability (32%) and running away from home (29%) and far less common for truancy (10%) and status liquor law violations (8%). Of those status offenders placed out of the home, 32% were charged with ungovernability, 22% with running away from home, 16% for truancy and 12% for a status liquor law violation (Figure 31). An order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases and least likely in adjudicated liquor law violation cases. Overall, 39% of status offenders adjudicated

[1]Due to the heterogeneity of offenses contained in the "other" category, it will not be discussed in further detail.

[2]The remaining flow diagrams in this chapter present only proportions and not estimates of case counts because of the relatively low volumes of cases in many of the branches.

and placed on probation were charged with truancy (Figure 32). Finally, unlike the other status offense cases, almost half (42%) of the dispositions in adjudicated liquor law violation cases involved a fine or an order to enter a treatment or counselling program (Figure 30).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Youth below the age of 16 at the time of referral accounted for 56% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1988 (Figure 33). These youth were involved in 84% of all truancy cases, 69% of all ungovernable cases and 65% of all runaway cases, but only 19% of all status liquor law violations. The offense profiles of status offense cases involving youth referred before or after their sixteenth birthdays reflect the differing behavior of these youth (Figure 34). Truancy was the most common charge found in status offense cases involving youth below 16 years of age, while a liquor law violation was the most common charge in cases involving older youth. Truancy was charged in 40% of the cases of younger offenders and in only 9% of the cases involving older youth. In comparison, a status liquor law violation was charged in 57% of all the status offense referrals involving youth 16 years of age or older and in only 11% of the cases involving younger youth.

Overall, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age (Figure 35). However, the patterns were very different among the individual offense categories (Figure 36). Runaway, truancy and ungovernable case rates all peaked at age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age. In fact, while the rates of running away, truancy and ungovernable cases decreased an average of 79% between age 15 and age 17, status liquor law violation rates increased by more than 400%.

The likelihood of detention varied somewhat across age groups in formally processed status offense cases (Table 7). In general, younger youth were more likely to be detained than older youth in runaway, ungovernability and liquor cases. In comparison, the proportion of truancy cases detained was uniformly small across all age groups.

The dispositional profiles of status offenders age 15 or younger and those age 16 or older were very different, reflecting, to a great extent, the substantial involvement of older youth in status liquor law offenses (Figure 37). The probability of adjudication was greater for the younger group, as was the probability that they would be placed out of the home after adjudication. Compared to the older group, a larger proportion of younger youth were also placed on formal probation. Substantially more of the older group were ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counselling program due to their high involvement in status liquor offenses.

SEX

Between 1987 and 1988 the number of formally processed male status offense cases remained constant, while the number of female cases decreased by 5% (Table 6). In 1988, males were involved in 59% of all petitioned status offense cases (Figure 38). There were, however, large differences within the individual offense categories. Males and females were about equally involved in truancy and ungovernable cases. However, males accounted for the large majority (76%) of status liquor law violation cases, while the majority of runaway cases (62%) involved females. The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases also reflect the high male involvement in liquor law violations and the high female involvement in runaway cases (Figure 39). Runaway cases accounted for 24% of all female status offense cases, compared to only 10% of male cases. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 40% of male status offense cases, compared to only 18% of female cases.

The male and female status offense case rates were very similar when compared to the large differences in their delinquency case rates. This is especially true for for males and females under age 16 (Figure 40). The relationship between male and female rates, however, varied greatly within individual offense categories (Figure 41). For both

truancy and ungovernable cases, male and female case rates were relatively equal at each age, peaking at age 15 and declining markedly for the older age groups. In contrast, after age 13 male status liquor case rates were substantially greater than the female rates. Both male and female case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age, with substantial increases in the older age groups. Within the status liquor category, the 17-year-old male case rate was six times the rate for 15-year-olds, while the female case rate was only three times greater for 17-year-olds than 15-year-olds. Finally, in runaway cases, unlike in any of the other status offense categories, the female rate was greater than the male rate at each age level above age 12. Overall, the female runaway case rate was 67% greater than the male rate. For both sexes formally processed runaway case rates were substantially greater for 15- and 16-year-olds than for 17-year-olds.

Overall, females charged with a status offense were detained slightly more often than males (Table 8). But this reflects their differential involvement in the various offense categories, since males were more likely to be detained within each individual offense category. The greater overall detention of female status offenders was the direct result of their greater involvement in runaway cases which were detained at a high rate.

Male and female petitioned status offense cases were about equally likely to be adjudicated (Figure 42). Females adjudicated for a status offense were somewhat more likely than males to be placed out of the home. In addition, females were more likely to be placed on formal probation at disposition. Both of these findings are caused by the greater male involvement in status liquor law violations which were less likely to result in an out-of-home placement or a formal order of probation than other status offenses.

RACE

Between 1987 and 1988 the number of petitioned status offense cases involving nonwhite youth increased by 2%, while cases involving white youth declined by 3% (Table 6). In 1988 whites were involved in 80% of all formally processed status offense cases, a proportion comparable to their representation in the general population (Figure 43).[3] White youth were involved in 71% of all ungovernable, 71% of all truancy, 78% of all runaway and 94% of status liquor law violation cases. This disproportional involvement of white youth in status liquor law violation cases is also observed when white and nonwhite case profiles are compared (Figure 44). Compared to the white profile, the nonwhite status offense profile was comprised of a greater proportion of truancy and ungovernable cases primarily because of the relatively low proportion of status liquor law violations. Thirty-seven percent of all white cases involved a status liquor law violation, compared to only 9% of nonwhite cases.

Overall, the status offense case rates for whites and nonwhites were nearly equal, 3.2 compared to 3.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Figure 45). However, the nonwhite rates were greater than white rates in the younger age groups. For nonwhites the overall status offense case rates peaked at age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter. In contrast, the white rates increased continuously through age 17. The characteristics of these overall case rate distributions can be more easily understood by examining the individual offense distributions (Figure 46). Within the runaway, truancy and ungovernable caseloads, both white and nonwhite rates dropped substantially after age 15, with the nonwhite rates being generally higher across the age range. In contrast, the rate of status liquor law violation cases for both whites and nonwhites increased continuously with age and, unlike the other offense distributions, the white rates were substantially greater than the nonwhite rate at each age. For example, the white rate for 17-year-olds was 4 times greater than the nonwhite rate. Therefore, the different patterns in the overall status offense case rates for nonwhites and whites can be attributed to the differential involvement of older white and

[3]In 1988 whites made up 81% of the nation's youth population at risk. In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.

nonwhite youth in the courts' status liquor law violation caseload.

Overall, 13% of nonwhites and 10% of whites charged with a status offense were detained in 1988 (Table 9). The likelihood of detention was roughly equal for whites and nonwhites when youth were charged with running away from home, truancy and ungovernability. However, nonwhites were more likely than whites to be detained when charged with status liquor law violations. More specifically, 12% of nonwhite youth referred to court for an underage liquor law violation were detained compared to 4% of white youth charged with similar offenses.

Nonwhite youth charged with a status offense were slightly more likely to be adjudicated than white youth (Figure 47). Once adjudicated, nonwhites were equally likely to be placed out of the home and far more likely to be placed on formal probation. Once again, this relates to the fact that a larger proportion of white status offenders was charged with status liquor law violations which were less likely than the other status offenses to be placed on probation and more likely to be fined or referred to a counselling or treatment program.

Figure 25

Offense Characteristics of
Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988

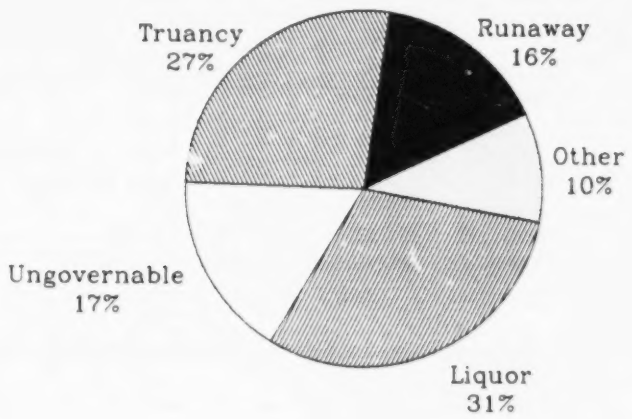


Table 6

Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Rates, 1987-1988

	Number of Cases (in thousands)		
	1987	1983	Percent Change
Status Offense	84	82	-2.2
Runaway	15	13	-12.7
Truancy	22	22	0.4
Ungovernable	15	14	-4.8
Liquor	26	26	-0.2
Male	49	49	0.0
Female	36	34	-5.3
White	68	66	-3.3
Nonwhite	16	17	2.0

Figure 26

Source of Referral of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1988

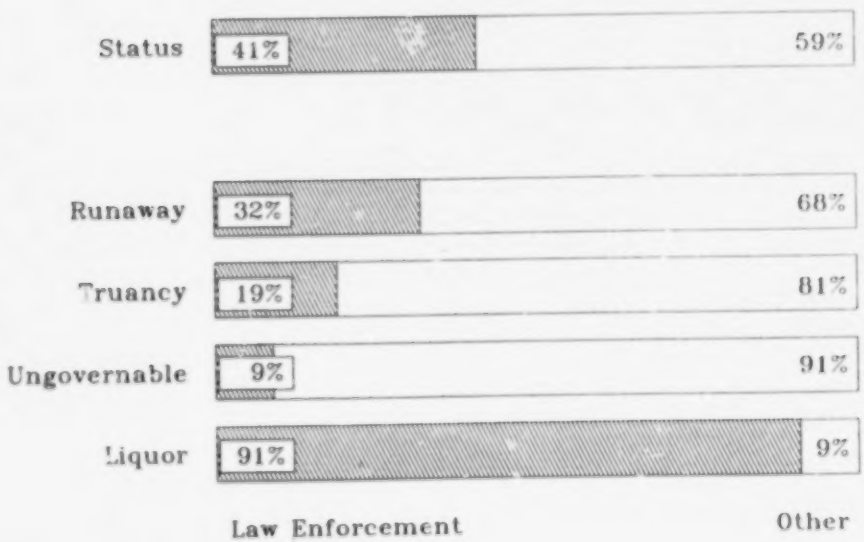


Figure 27

Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1988

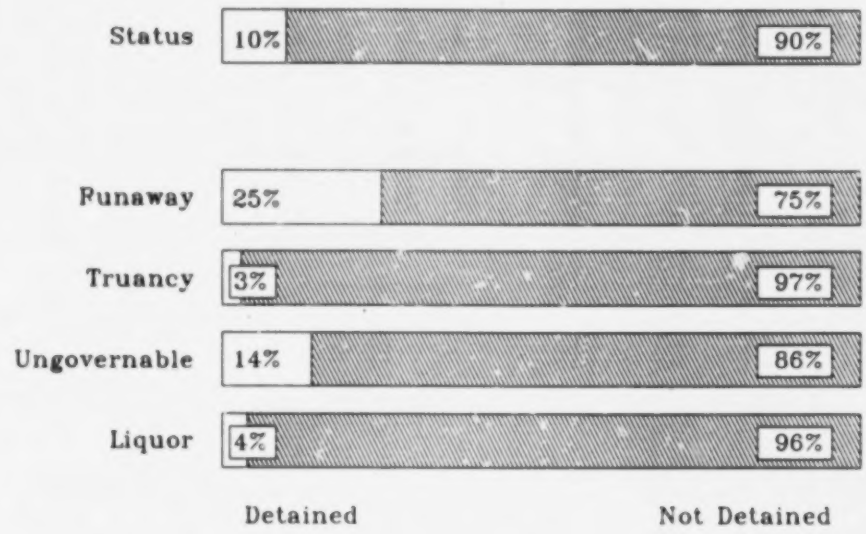
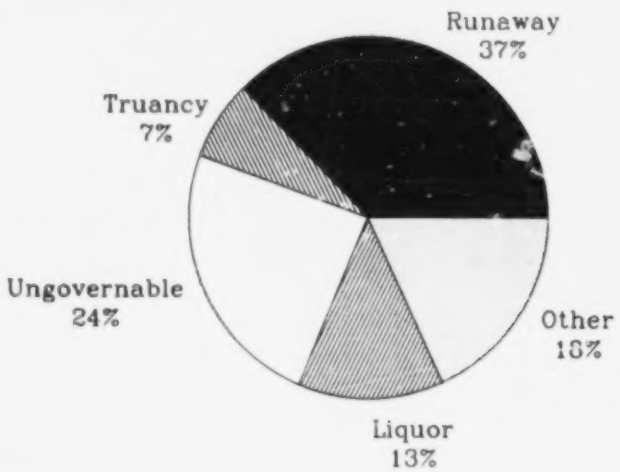


Figure 28

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, 1988



Total Detentions: 9,000

Figure 29

Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1988

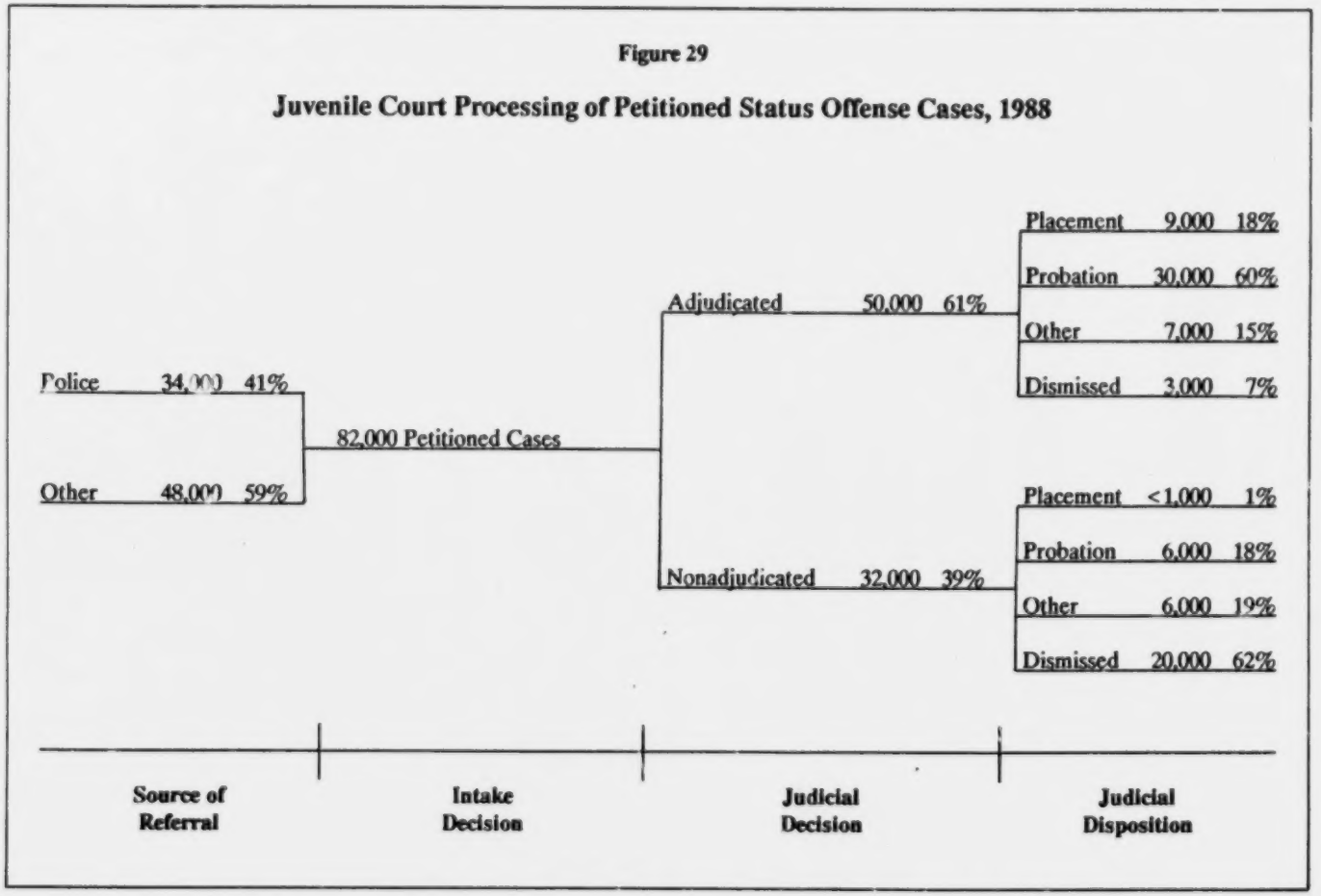


Figure 30
Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1988

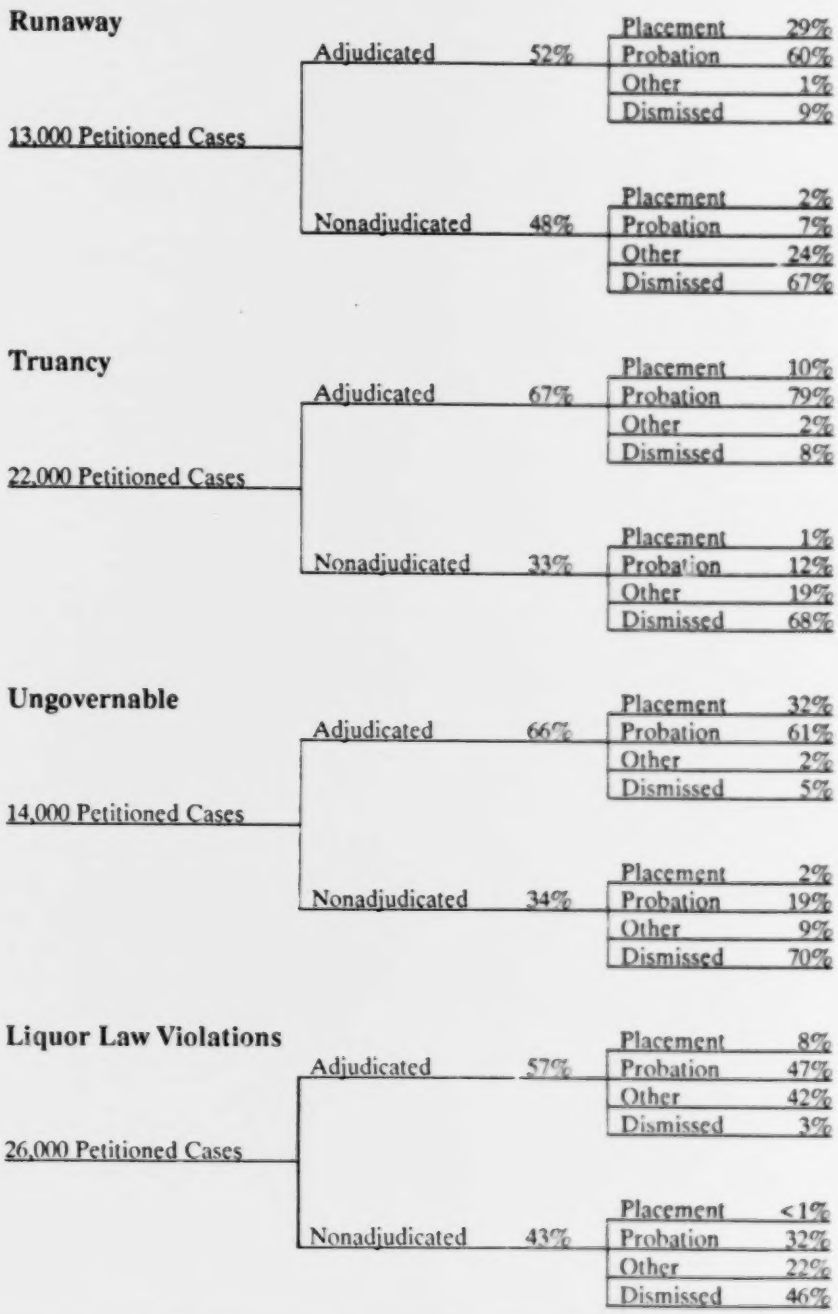


Figure 31

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1988

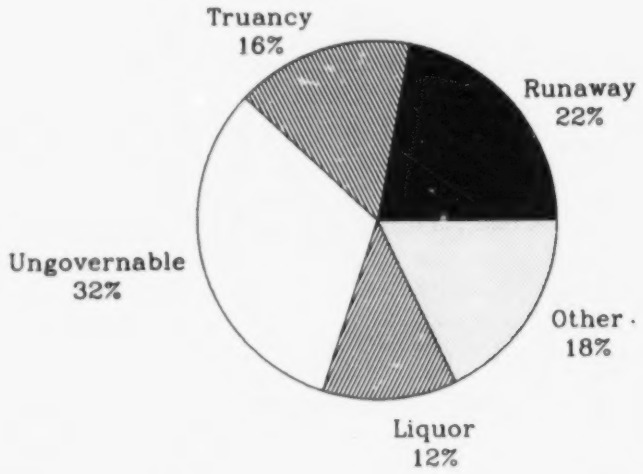


Figure 32

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1988

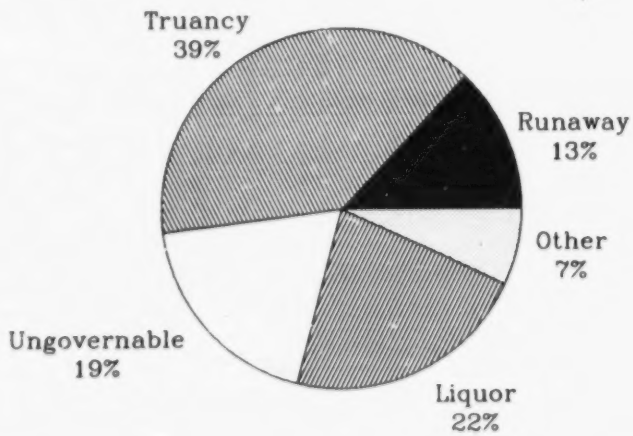


Figure 33

Age at Referral Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1988

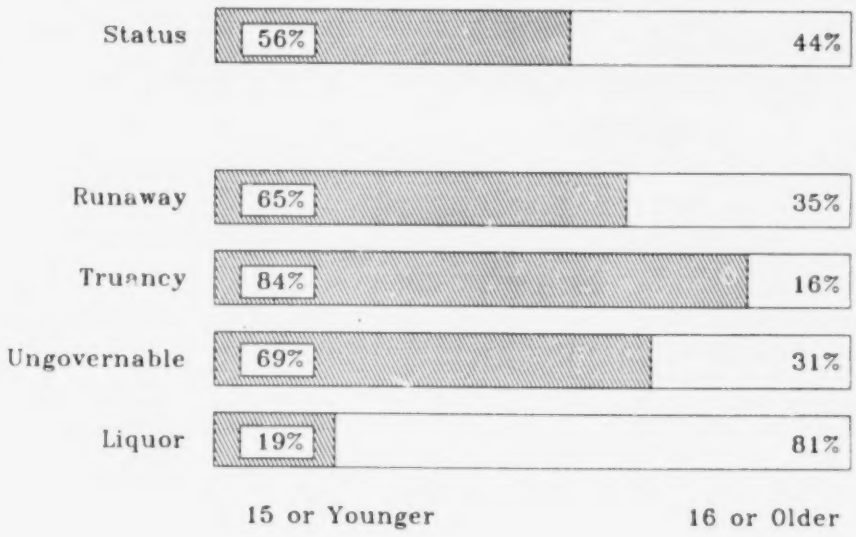


Figure 34

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1988

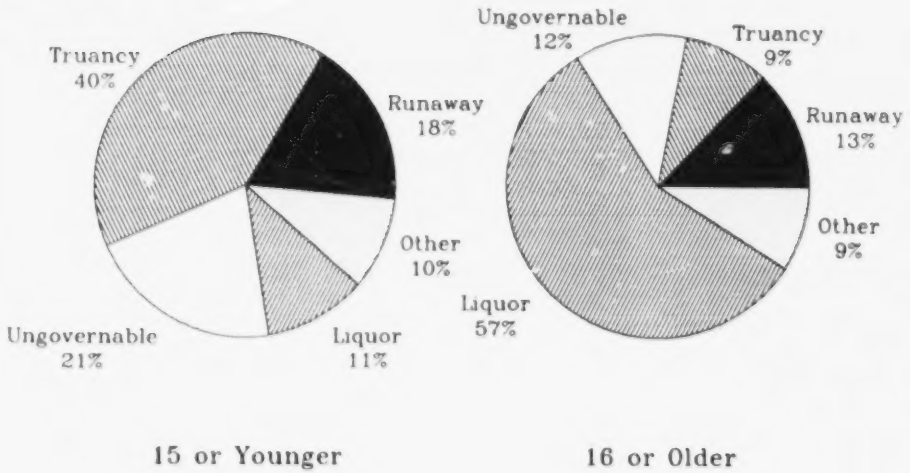
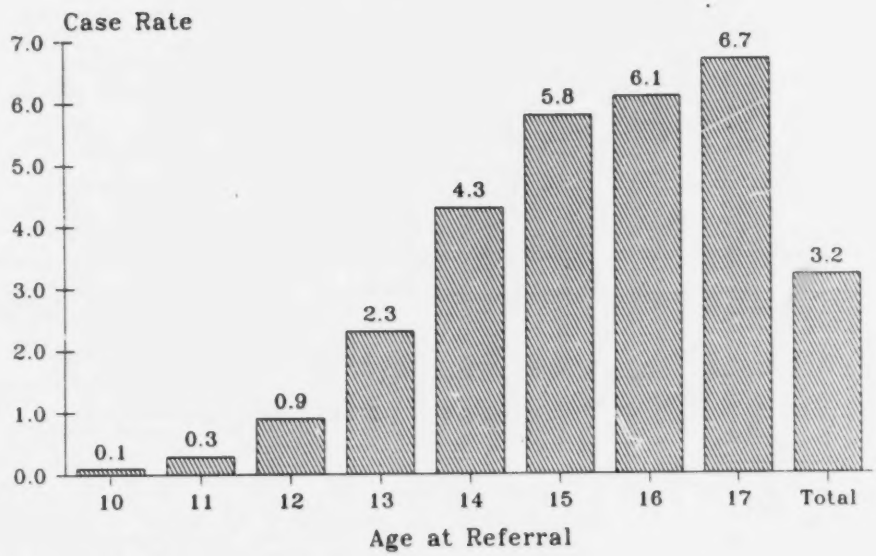


Figure 35

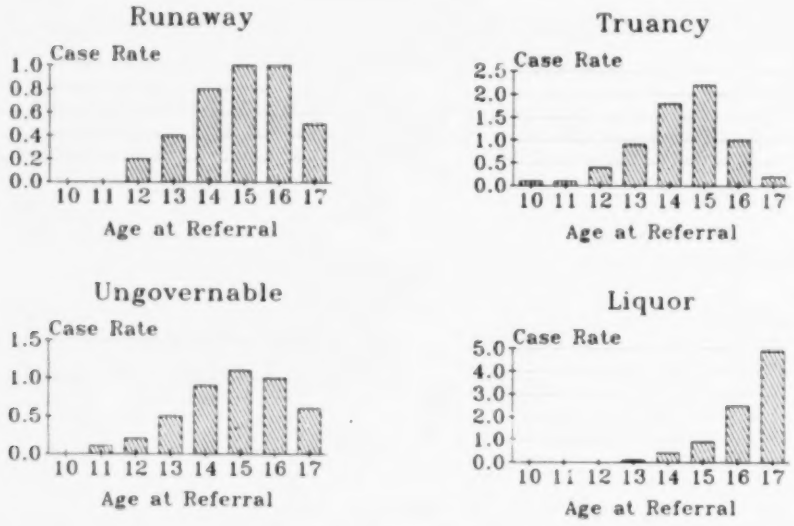
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 36

Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 36 Data Table

Age	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
10	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
12	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
13	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1
14	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.4
15	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.9
16	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
17	0.5	0.2	0.6	4.9
Total	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0

Table 7
Variation in the Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1988
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	2	9	12	13	12	11	11	6
Runaway	*	*	23	29	25	24	25	20
Truancy	*	<1	7	3	3	2	2	<1
Ungovernable	*	11	13	16	16	17	13	9
Liquor	*	*	*	8	5	6	4	4

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 37
Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1988

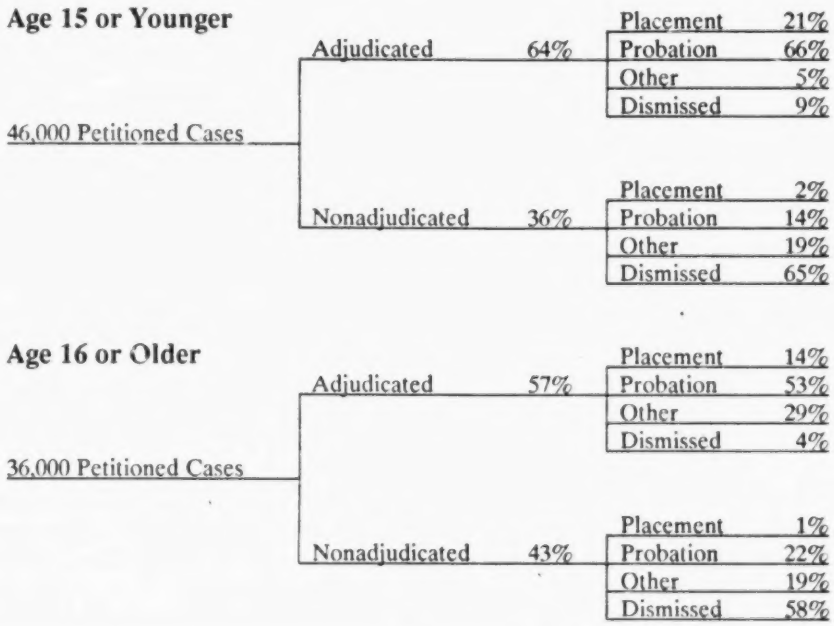


Figure 38

Sex Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1988

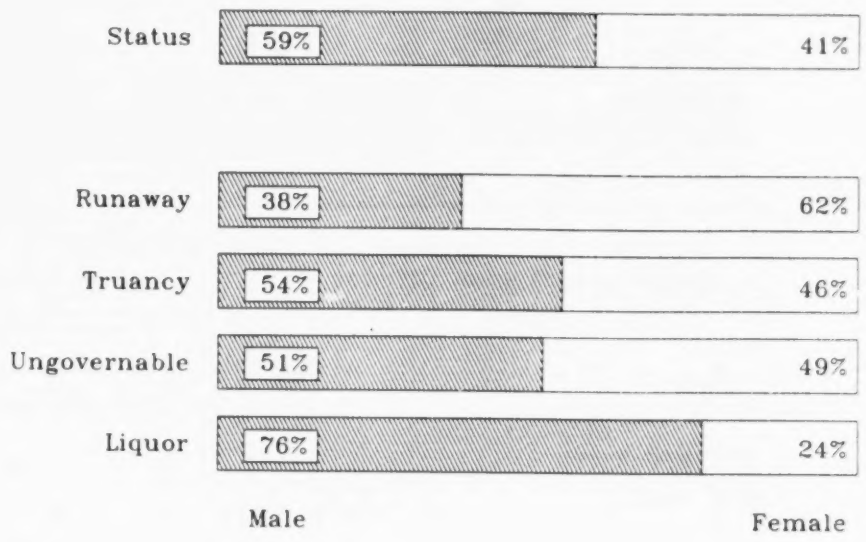


Figure 39

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1988

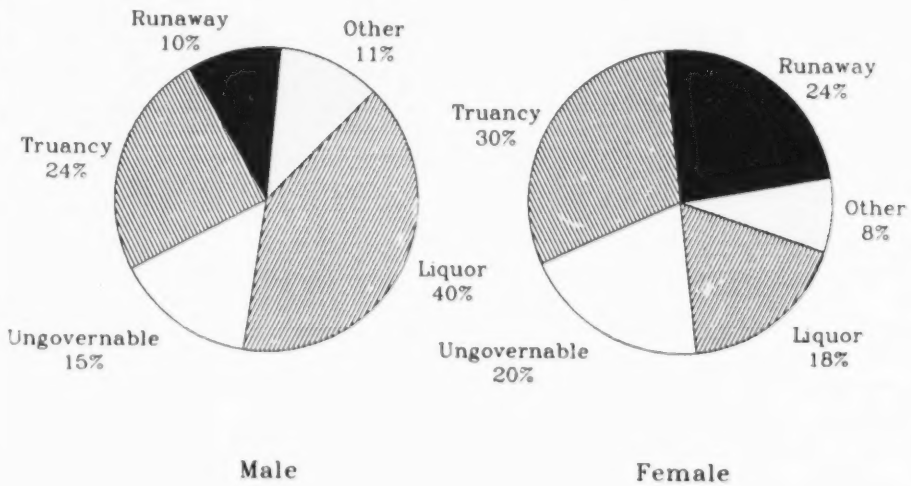
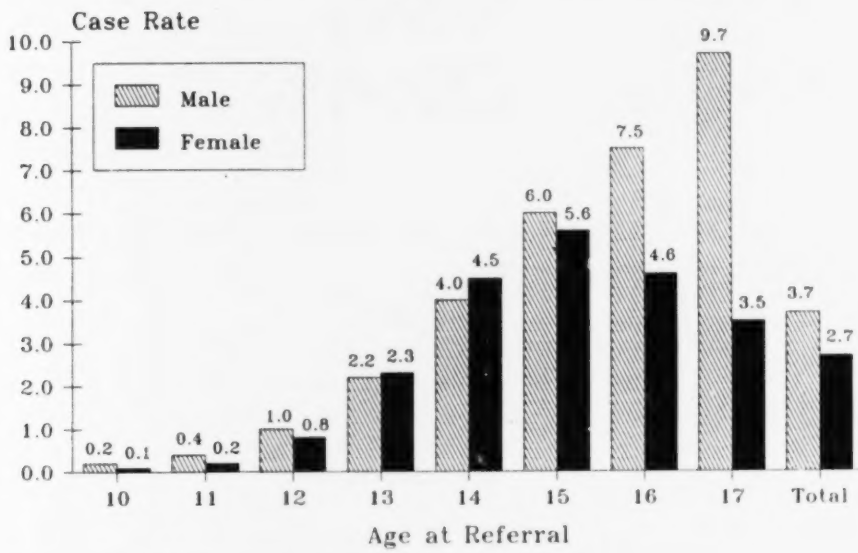


Figure 40

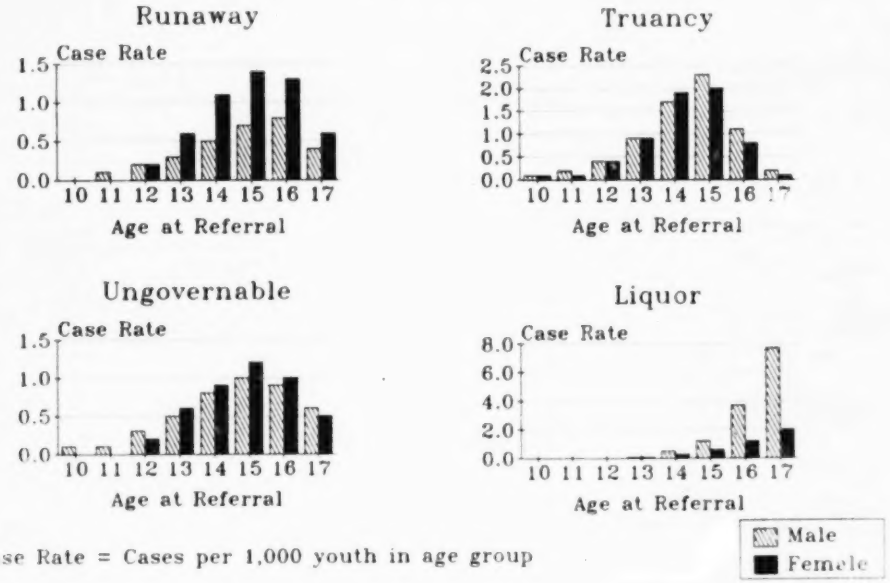
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 41

Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral and Offense, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 41 Data Table

	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
13	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
14	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3
15	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.6
16	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.7	1.2
17	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	7.7	2.0
Total	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.5

Table 8

Variation in the Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1988
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Status	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
Male	10	27	3	15	5
Female	11	23	3	14	4

Figure 42

Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1988

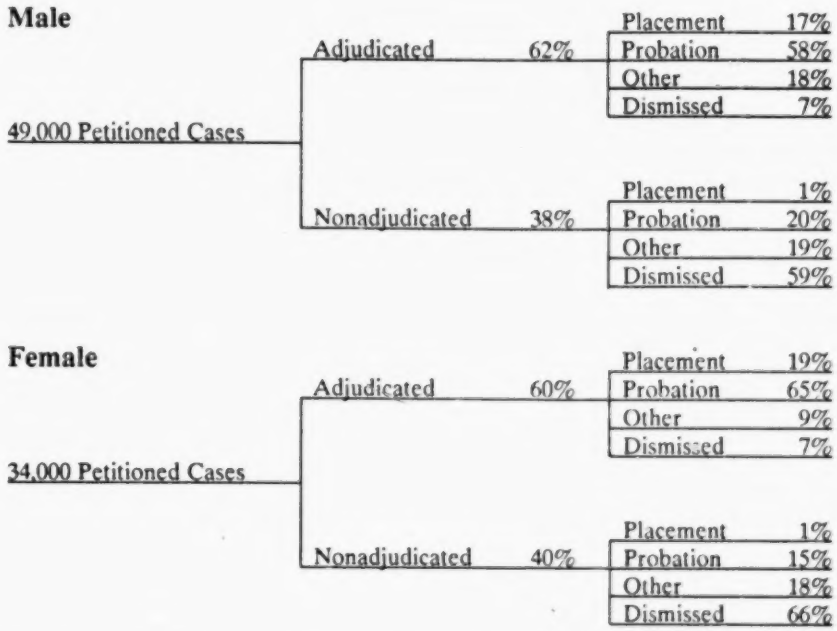


Figure 43

Race Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1988

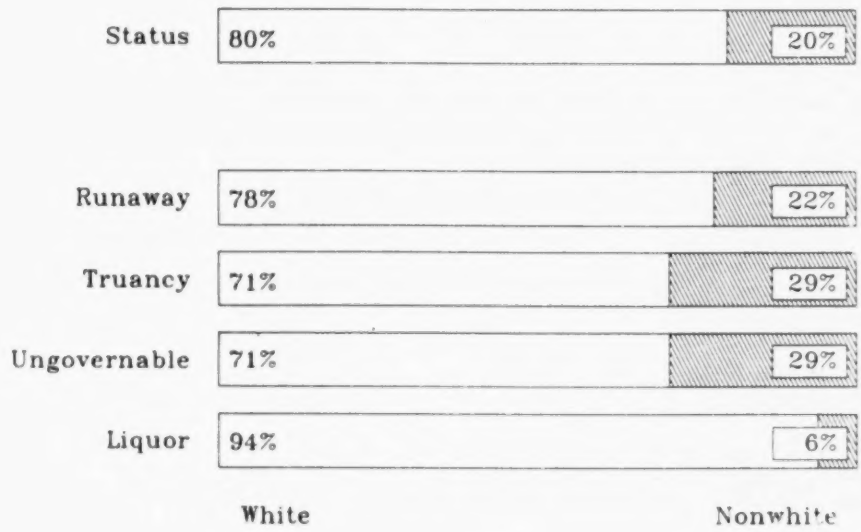


Figure 44

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1988

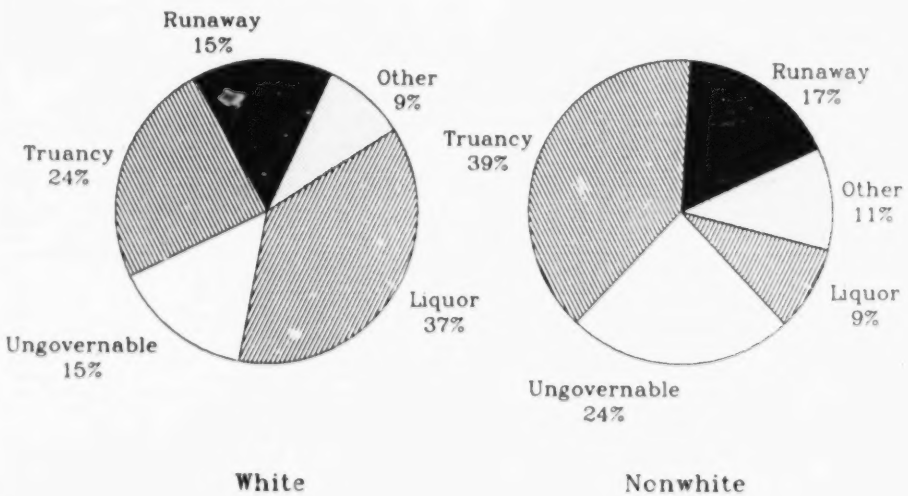
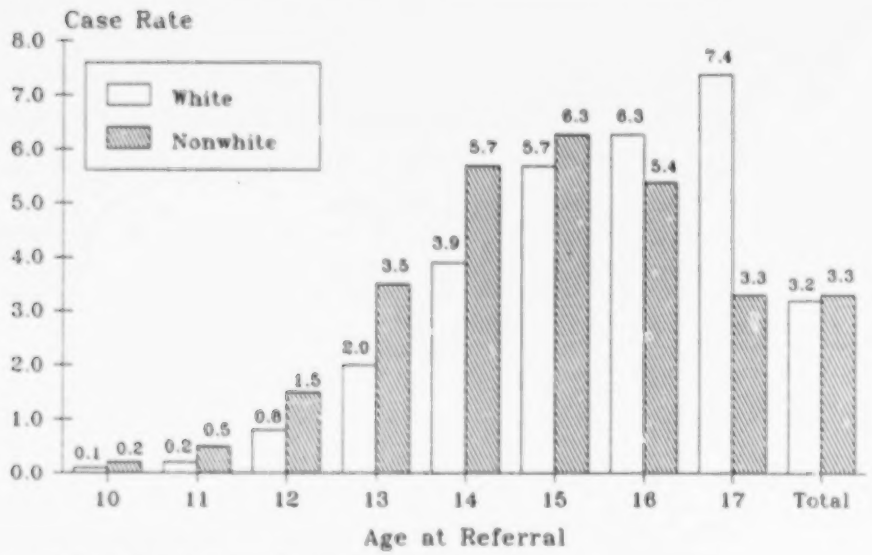


Figure 45

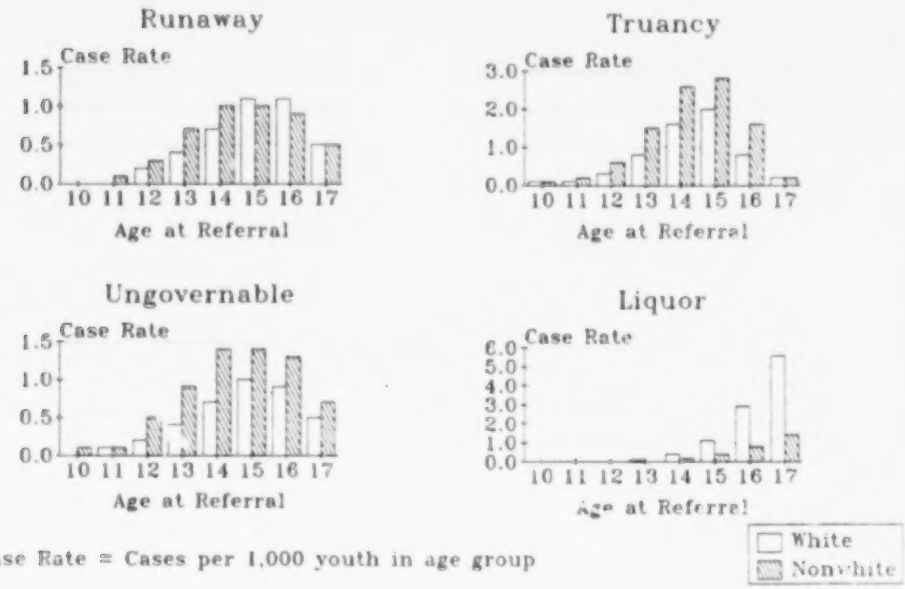
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 46

Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral and Offense, 1988



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 46 Data Table

	Runaway		Truancy		Ungovernable		Liquor	
Age	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
12	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
13	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0
14	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.2
15	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.4
16	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	2.9	0.8
17	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	5.6	1.4
Total	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3

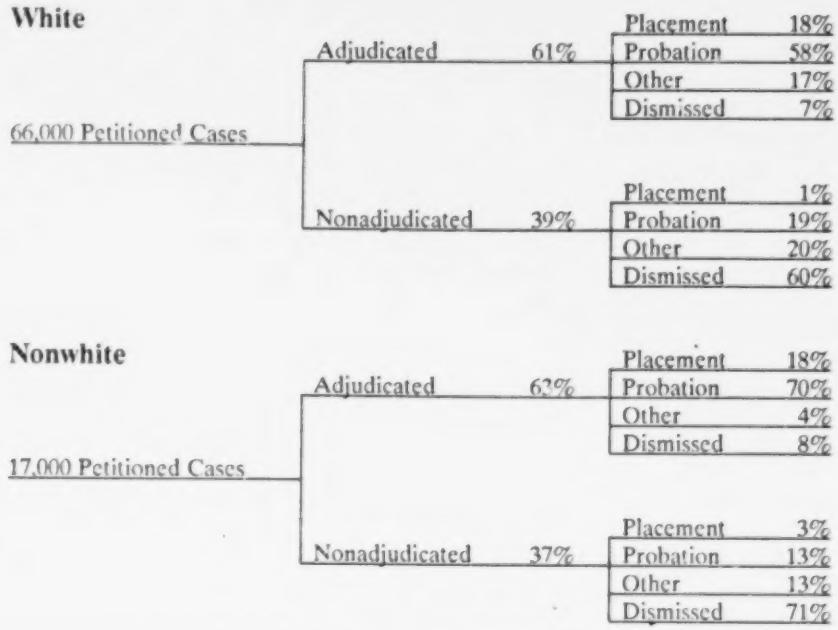
Table 9

Variation in the Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1988
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Status	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
White	10	24	3	11	4
Nonwhite	13	26	2	16	12

Figure 47

Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1988



CHAPTER 3: DATA BRIEFS

National estimates, such as those presented in the previous chapters, often lack the detail needed to address specific issues because they are, of necessity, based on the largest possible number of jurisdictions. When analyzing available data it is generally true that as the sample size increases, detail decreases. However, analyses of the archived data can test many of our assumptions about the activities and procedures of juvenile courts and the youth who come before them. By carefully selecting jurisdictions with compatible data that address a specific issue, detailed findings beyond those possible from national estimates can be developed.

This chapter presents the results of **sample-specific** analyses of the 1984, 1987 and 1988 juvenile court data files. Each table in this chapter is supported by a large data set and each table identifies the jurisdictions included in the supporting data set. The percentage of the U.S. population at risk contained in each sample is included as an aid to the reader. **Throughout this chapter the reader must always keep in mind that the findings are direct reflections of the activities of the courts in each sample and are not national estimates.**

In the style of a reference document *Table Notes* are included to facilitate the reader's interpretation of the analyses rather than as complete summaries of the information in the tables. Analyses are presented in the general offense categories used throughout the first two chapters (delinquency offenses: person, property, drug law violations, and public order; and status offenses: running away, liquor law violations, truancy, ungovernability, and other status offenses) and/or the offense categories used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (index violent crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault; and index property crimes: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). This dual presentation demonstrates the flexibility of the juvenile court data sets. As reference material, each table can be studied independently. However, by reviewing information from several tables based on common data sets, the reader can investigate additional questions and issues. Comparisons across tables based on different data sets should be made with caution. Complete definitions of category labels can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B). Table detail may not add to totals because of rounding or interpolation techniques.

The Data Brief tables are organized into delinquency (Tables 10-51) and status offense (Tables 52-79) sets. Within each set there are tables presenting demographic and case processing information. Each set also contains tables which display two-year and five-year trend data for consistently reporting jurisdictions. Following these there are tables which present case rate and disposition data for selected offenses.

TREND TABLES

Five-year trend tables have been added to the Data Briefs. While the trend tables may look ominous, they are perhaps the easiest Data Brief tables to understand. (For this reason there are no accompanying *Table Notes*.) To demonstrate the type of information contained in these tables a few findings are presented below.

Two-Year Trends

- Among juvenile courts in the sample, the number of delinquency cases handled in 1988 was 1.1% higher than the number processed in 1987 (Table 22). The largest increase was among drug offenses (8.5%).

- Among nonwhites, drug offense cases showed the largest increase (25.5%); while among whites, drug offense cases declined 1.6% (Table 22).

- Among Crime Index offenses, murder showed the largest increase in cases referred to juvenile court (44.2%). Other Crime Index offenses to show substantial

increases were motor vehicle theft (10.0%), arson (9.2%), and aggravated assault (8.5%) (Table 18).

- In the sample, the number of status offense cases dipped 6.5% from 1987 to 1988 (Table 62).

Five-Year Trends

- The number of delinquency cases handled by courts in the sample was 15.9% higher in 1988 than in 1984 (Table 23). The largest increase was among person offenses (20.9%), the smallest increase was among drug offenses (11.2%).

- The increase in delinquency cases was greater among nonwhites (31.7%) than among whites (9.6%) (Table 23). This disparity was greatest for drug offenses; among nonwhites drug cases increased 111.4%, while among whites drug cases declined 13.9%.

- For juveniles age 14 or younger the number of drug cases declined; while for juveniles age 15 or older the number of drug cases increased (Table 25).

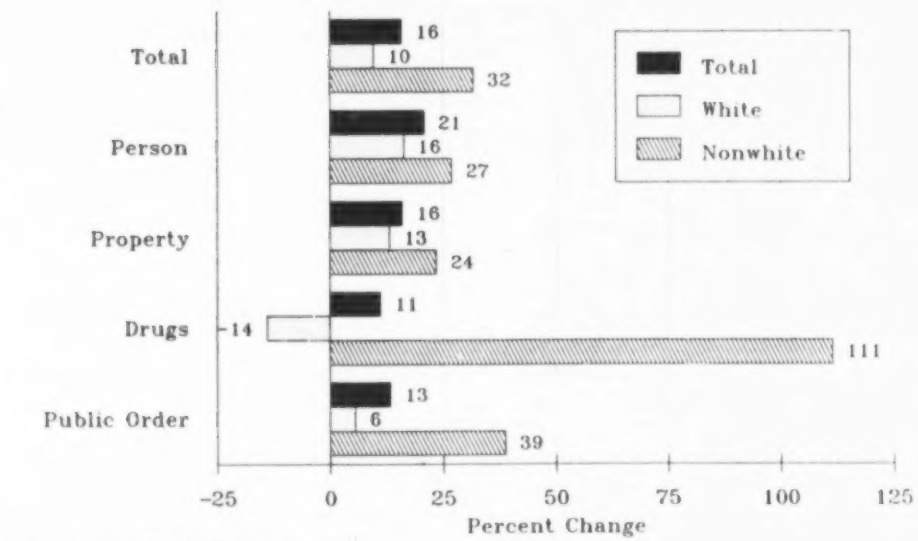
- The number of delinquency cases detained between referral to court and disposition increased 7.3% from 1984 to 1988 (Table 33). The increase in detention was greatest for drug offense cases (62.5%); however, this increase is due to the large increase in the detention of nonwhites referred for drug offenses (268.5%). The number of detentions in drug cases involving whites actually dropped 2.4%.

- The number of delinquency cases waived to criminal court increased 45.3% from 1984 to 1988 (Table 29).

- Females showed a larger increase in the number of Crime Index offense cases referred to juvenile court than males (15.5% and 9.0% respectively) (Table 19).

Figure 48

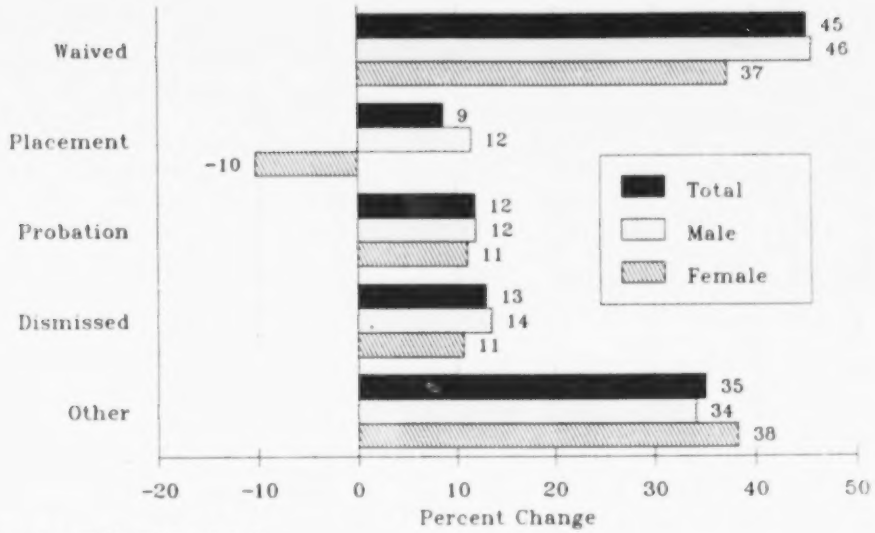
Delinquency Case Trends by Race and Offense, 1984–1988



Note: See Table 23 for detail.

Figure 49

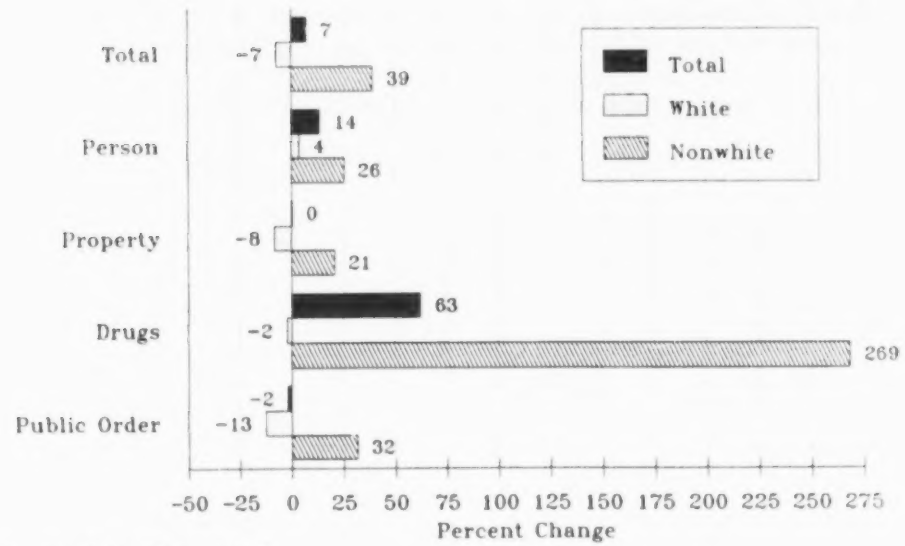
Delinquency Case Trends by Sex and Disposition, 1984–1988



Note: See Table 29 for detail.

Figure 50

Detained Delinquency Case Trends by Race and Offense, 1984–1988



Note: See Table 33 for detail.

Table 10

What were the delinquency offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Cases	Delinquency Offenses				
		Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Total
Total Cases	**476,117**	**17%**	**56%**	**9%**	**18%**	**100%**
Age						
12 or Younger	43,708	19%	72%	1%	9%	100%
13	39,562	19%	65%	3%	13%	100%
14	63,552	18%	61%	5%	16%	100%
15	87,376	17%	57%	8%	18%	100%
16	106,885	16%	54%	10%	19%	100%
17 or Older	135,035	16%	49%	13%	22%	100%
Sex						
Males	**391,380**	**17%**	**56%**	**9%**	**18%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	36,305	18%	72%	1%	8%	100%
13	31,160	18%	66%	3%	13%	100%
14	50,397	17%	62%	5%	16%	100%
15	70,967	16%	57%	8%	18%	100%
16	88,679	16%	53%	11%	19%	100%
17 or Older	113,872	16%	48%	14%	22%	100%
Females	**84,737**	**18%**	**57%**	**7%**	**18%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	7,402	20%	69%	1%	9%	100%
13	8,402	21%	61%	3%	15%	100%
14	13,155	20%	58%	5%	18%	100%
15	16,409	18%	56%	6%	20%	100%
16	18,206	17%	55%	8%	20%	100%
17 or Older	21,163	15%	55%	10%	19%	100%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Drug law violations accounted for 1% of the cases involving juveniles age 12 or younger, but 13% of the cases involving juveniles age 17 or older.
- Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of cases for all age groups.
- Seven percent of female cases were referred to juvenile court for drug law violations, compared to 9% of male cases.
- The courts providing data for this table contained 35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk in 1988.

Table 11

What was the likelihood that a delinquency case was petitioned?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	53	59	49	63	54
Sex					
Male	56	62	53	64	54
Female	40	47	34	51	49
Race					
White	49	55	47	53	50
Black	61	64	55	77	62
Other	50	65	47	47	50
Age					
12 or Younger	32	39	30	43	35
13	44	51	41	53	47
14	51	58	48	59	53
15	55	52	52	62	56
16	58	64	55	64	56
17 or Older	58	65	55	64	54

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA (35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Just over half (53%) of all delinquency cases were handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge.
- Drug offense cases were more likely than other cases to be petitioned.
- Male cases were more likely to be petitioned than female cases in all offense categories.
- Drug cases involving blacks were more likely to be petitioned than drug cases involving whites or other races.
- For all offense categories, cases involving youth 15 or older were more likely to be petitioned than cases involving younger youth.

Table 12
What was the likelihood that a delinquent was detained prior to disposition?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	**24**	**28**	**19**	**36**	**28**
Sex					
Male	25	30	20	37	28
Female	19	20	13	31	30
Race					
White	20	24	17	25	27
Black	30	33	23	52	32
Other	31	37	28	37	35
Age					
12 or Younger	10	13	8	32	17
13	19	22	15	32	28
14	23	27	19	37	30
15	27	30	22	39	33
16	27	32	22	38	30
17 or Older	25	31	21	34	26
Petitioned Cases	**35**	**39**	**30**	**48**	**38**
Sex					
Male	36	41	31	48	38
Female	32	32	25	44	42
Race					
White	32	35	28	37	37
Black	41	43	35	58	40
Other	45	50	42	46	47
Age					
12 or Younger	21	25	18	56	32
13	32	34	28	50	40
14	35	39	30	51	41
15	38	41	33	52	43
16	38	42	32	49	40
17 or Older	35	40	30	45	34
Nonpetitioned Cases	**10**	**11**	**8**	**17**	**15**
Sex					
Male	11	11	8	17	15
Female	9	10	7	16	17
Race					
White	9	10	7	12	15
Black	12	11	9	32	16
Other	19	18	17	29	23
Age					
12 or Younger	5	6	4	15	8
13	8	9	6	13	15
14	10	10	8	18	16
15	12	11	9	18	18
16	12	12	10	17	16
17 or Older	12	13	10	17	14

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 13

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was placed on probation?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed on Probation				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	**35**	**35**	**37**	**37**	**30**
Sex					
Male	36	34	38	37	30
Female	33	37	33	35	30
Race					
White	36	36	38	37	30
Black	35	33	36	37	31
Other	30	32	30	28	28
Age					
12 or Younger	35	35	35	36	34
13	38	39	38	36	33
14	38	39	39	37	32
15	37	36	39	38	32
16	35	34	37	37	30
17 or Older	33	30	34	36	28
Petitioned Cases	**43**	**39**	**47**	**43**	**38**
Sex					
Male	43	38	47	43	38
Female	45	43	49	44	40
Race					
White	46	42	49	47	38
Black	40	36	43	39	37
Other	41	38	42	44	43
Age					
12 or Younger	48	43	51	45	40
13	48	46	51	43	40
14	47	44	51	45	40
15	45	40	48	45	39
16	43	38	47	42	38
17 or Older	39	34	42	41	36
Nonpetitioned Cases	**26**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**21**
Sex					
Male	27	27	28	27	21
Female	25	32	25	26	21
Race					
White	27	30	28	26	21
Black	27	27	28	29	23
Other	18	20	19	14	13
Age					
12 or Younger	28	30	28	30	31
13	29	31	30	27	27
14	28	31	29	25	24
15	27	29	28	27	22
16	25	28	26	27	19
17 or Older	23	24	25	26	18

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 14

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was placed out-of-home?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	**10**	**11**	**8**	**13**	**15**
Sex					
Male	11	12	9	14	15
Female	6	5	4	9	13
Race					
White	9	10	7	11	15
Black	12	12	10	18	16
Other	10	12	8	8	13
Age					
12 or Younger	4	4	3	8	7
13	8	8	7	12	14
14	11	12	9	14	16
15	13	13	11	15	18
16	12	13	10	15	16
17 or Older	10	11	8	12	13
Petitioned Cases	**19**	**18**	**17**	**21**	**26**
Sex					
Male	20	20	18	22	27
Female	14	12	10	18	25
Race					
White	19	18	16	20	27
Black	20	19	19	23	25
Other	19	19	18	16	25
Age					
12 or Younger	11	12	10	20	18
13	18	16	16	23	27
14	21	20	18	24	30
15	23	22	20	25	31
16	21	20	17	24	28
17 or Older	17	17	15	18	22
Nonpetitioned Cases	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA (35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- About 1 delinquency case in 10 resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Person offense cases were more likely than property offense cases to result in out-of-home placement.
- Out-of-home placements were almost exclusively limited to petitioned cases; 19% of petitioned cases led to out-of-home placement.

Table 15

Delinquency Case Rates by Offense and Age

	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**49.50**	**41.06**	**79.03**	**79.27**	**65.20**	**128.46**	**18.24**	**15.73**	**27.05**
Person (10-17)	**8.44**	**5.61**	**18.33**	**13.35**	**8.85**	**29.09**	**3.28**	**2.21**	**7.02**
10	0.96	0.60	2.22	1.62	1.05	3.61	0.27	0.13	0.74
11	1.87	1.23	4.11	3.05	2.09	6.45	0.62	0.33	1.66
12	3.61	2.19	8.50	5.51	3.45	12.69	1.60	0.86	4.14
13	6.66	4.31	14.83	9.88	6.44	21.84	3.29	2.08	7.50
14	10.37	6.62	23.25	15.60	9.78	35.60	4.85	3.28	10.25
15	12.82	8.22	28.69	20.00	12.61	45.27	5.34	3.66	11.19
16	14.71	10.02	31.39	23.78	16.08	50.95	5.22	3.69	10.67
17	14.93	10.49	30.83	24.70	17.32	51.03	4.65	3.32	9.42
Property (10-17)	**28.12**	**24.70**	**40.07**	**44.91**	**39.32**	**64.44**	**10.49**	**9.37**	**14.43**
10	4.29	3.43	7.27	7.25	5.77	12.44	1.15	0.97	1.80
11	6.73	5.31	11.73	11.13	8.81	19.34	2.11	1.62	3.80
12	12.98	10.68	20.94	20.39	16.53	33.84	5.17	4.49	7.51
13	23.38	19.94	35.32	36.65	30.83	56.86	9.49	8.54	12.78
14	35.65	30.95	51.82	55.81	47.82	83.29	14.42	13.17	18.72
15	43.59	38.68	60.49	69.79	61.62	97.70	16.28	14.87	21.21
16	47.94	42.81	66.17	77.36	69.23	106.05	17.15	15.26	23.91
17	45.85	41.43	61.68	73.63	66.98	97.36	16.61	14.60	23.85
Drugs (10-17)	**4.24**	**3.09**	**8.27**	**7.14**	**4.94**	**14.84**	**1.19**	**1.14**	**1.36**
10	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.08	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.27	0.03	0.01	0.08
12	0.33	0.26	0.59	0.50	0.35	1.04	0.15	0.16	0.13
13	1.13	0.79	2.31	1.77	1.13	4.01	0.47	0.45	0.54
14	3.02	2.14	6.03	4.81	3.11	10.62	1.13	1.11	1.20
15	5.99	4.18	12.21	10.00	6.55	21.79	1.81	1.73	2.10
16	9.34	6.72	18.67	15.84	10.84	33.49	2.53	2.41	2.96
17	12.21	9.15	23.17	20.97	15.16	41.72	2.98	2.84	3.51
Public Order (10-17)	**8.70**	**7.66**	**12.36**	**13.87**	**12.09**	**20.09**	**3.28**	**3.01**	**4.24**
10	0.36	0.29	0.59	0.60	0.47	1.05	0.11	0.11	0.10
11	0.73	0.56	1.33	1.20	0.94	2.14	0.24	0.17	0.48
12	1.97	1.54	3.44	3.06	2.41	5.30	0.82	0.63	1.51
13	4.76	3.97	7.50	7.04	5.86	11.17	2.37	1.99	3.66
14	9.34	8.00	13.97	14.03	11.81	21.67	4.40	3.97	5.88
15	13.94	12.26	19.75	21.72	18.90	31.36	5.83	5.35	7.50
16	17.42	15.40	24.60	28.07	24.55	40.50	6.27	5.86	7.75
17	18.65	16.89	24.93	31.12	27.96	42.36	5.53	5.27	6.45

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 16

Delinquency Case Rates by Manner of Handling and Disposition

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases	**52.01**	**43.15**	**83.01**	**83.48**	**68.71**	**135.08**	**18.98**	**16.33**	**28.23**
Petitioned Cases	**27.50**	**21.20**	**49.52**	**46.37**	**35.48**	**84.47**	**7.68**	**6.22**	**12.77**
Waived	0.75	0.45	1.81	1.40	0.83	3.38	0.07	0.05	0.15
Placement	5.29	3.94	10.01	9.29	6.80	17.99	1.10	0.95	1.63
Probation	11.93	9.69	19.77	20.00	16.26	33.08	3.46	2.80	5.78
Dismissed	7.18	4.97	14.93	11.93	8.12	25.26	2.19	1.66	4.05
Other	2.34	2.15	3.00	3.75	3.47	4.76	0.85	0.77	1.15
Nonpetitioned Cases	**24.51**	**21.95**	**33.48**	**37.10**	**33.23**	**50.61**	**11.30**	**10.11**	**15.47**
Placement	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01
Probation	6.44	5.82	8.60	9.84	8.99	12.81	2.86	2.49	4.17
Dismissed	12.09	10.84	16.48	18.39	16.33	25.58	5.48	5.07	6.91
Other	5.92	5.22	8.37	8.77	7.79	12.17	2.93	2.51	4.38

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The rate of dismissal was higher for nonwhites than whites in both petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases.
- The placement rate for petitioned cases was also higher for nonwhites than whites (10.01 versus 3.94).
- The waiver rate for nonwhite males (3.38) was more than 4 times the rate for white males (0.83).
- The rate of dismissal for petitioned delinquency cases was substantially lower than the dismissal rate for nonpetitioned delinquency cases.
- Overall, 5.36 delinquency cases were placed out-of-home (5.29 petitioned and 0.07 nonpetitioned) and 18.37 were placed on probation (11.93 petitioned and 6.44 nonpetitioned) for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.

Table 17

Detained Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Offense

	Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Detained Cases	11.94	8.52	25.16	20.00	13.90	43.54	3.46	2.87	5.74
Person	2.39	1.40	6.20	4.02	2.33	10.55	0.67	0.43	1.59
Property	5.39	4.20	10.00	9.20	7.03	17.57	1.39	1.24	2.00
Drugs	1.56	0.79	4.51	2.67	1.26	8.12	0.38	0.30	0.70
Public Order	2.60	2.12	4.45	4.11	3.28	7.29	1.02	0.90	1.45

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Overall, 11.94 delinquency cases involved detention for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.
- The detention rate was higher for nonwhites than for whites. This disparity was greatest for drug offenses where the nonwhite detention rate (4.51) was almost 6 times the white rate (0.79).
- The detention rate for drug offense cases involving nonwhite males (8.12) was substantially higher than the corresponding rate for white males (1.26). For females the detention rates for drug offenses were less disparate for whites and nonwhites (0.30 and 0.70 respectively).

Table 18

FBI Index Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Crime Index Total	**148,044**	**149,821**	**1.2**	**120,626**	**122,646**	**1.7**	**27,418**	**27,181**	**-0.9**
Index Violent	19,874	20,804	4.7	17,424	18,191	4.4	2,449	2,612	6.7
Murder	373	537	44.2	326	491	50.7	46	46	-1.3
Forcible Rape	1,229	1,216	-1.1	1,209	1,201	-0.7	20	15	-28.2
Robbery	7,405	7,261	-1.9	6,856	6,682	-2.5	549	579	5.6
Aggravated Assault	10,867	11,790	8.5	9,033	9,817	8.7	1,834	1,973	7.6
Index Property	128,171	129,017	0.7	103,202	104,448	1.2	24,969	24,569	-1.6
Burglary	35,871	34,790	-3.0	32,543	31,645	-2.8	3,328	3,145	-5.5
Larceny-Theft	74,199	74,322	0.2	54,601	55,179	1.1	19,598	19,143	-2.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	16,423	18,073	10.0	14,549	15,983	9.9	1,874	2,090	11.5
Arson	1,678	1,833	9.2	1,509	1,642	8.8	169	191	12.8
White Crime Index Total	**97,154**	**96,816**	**-0.3**	**78,423**	**78,418**	**0.0**	**18,731**	**18,398**	**-1.8**
Index Violent	9,257	9,605	3.8	8,169	8,452	3.5	1,088	1,153	6.0
Murder	213	275	29.3	184	253	37.3	28	22	-22.7
Forcible Rape	543	603	11.0	532	594	11.7	11	8	-20.3
Robbery	2,544	2,404	-5.5	2,347	2,198	-6.3	197	206	4.3
Aggravated Assault	5,958	6,324	6.1	5,106	5,407	5.9	852	917	7.7
Index Property	87,897	87,211	-0.8	70,254	69,966	-0.4	17,643	17,244	-2.3
Burglary	26,110	25,320	-3.0	23,589	22,907	-2.9	2,521	2,413	-4.3
Larceny-Theft	50,912	50,420	-1.0	37,270	37,236	-0.1	13,642	13,184	-3.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,543	9,997	4.8	8,175	8,486	3.8	1,368	1,511	10.5
Arson	1,332	1,474	10.7	1,220	1,338	9.7	113	136	21.2
Nonwhite Crime Index Total	**50,890**	**53,005**	**4.2**	**42,203**	**44,221**	**4.8**	**8,687**	**8,784**	**1.1**
Index Violent	10,616	11,199	5.5	9,255	9,740	5.2	1,361	1,459	7.2
Murder	160	263	64.0	142	239	68.0	18	24	32.7
Forcible Rape	687	613	-10.7	677	607	-10.3	10	6	-36.7
Robbery	4,861	4,857	-0.1	4,510	4,484	-0.6	352	374	6.3
Aggravated Assault	4,909	5,466	11.3	3,927	4,410	12.3	982	1,055	7.5
Index Property	40,274	41,807	3.8	32,948	34,482	4.7	7,326	7,325	0.0
Burglary	9,761	9,470	-3.0	8,954	8,738	-2.4	807	732	-9.3
Larceny-Theft	23,287	23,902	2.6	17,331	17,943	3.5	5,956	5,959	0.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,880	8,076	17.4	6,374	7,497	17.6	507	579	14.2
Arson	346	359	3.8	289	304	5.3	57	54	-3.9

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA
(26.1% of the U.S. population at risk)

Table 19

FBI Index Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Crime Index Total	**123,723**	**136,345**	**10.2**	**101,708**	**110,911**	**9.0**	**22,015**	**25,434**	**15.5**
Index Violent	15,369	17,367	13.0	13,562	15,143	11.7	1,807	2,224	23.1
Murder	335	474	41.6	305	435	43.0	30	38	27.9
Forcible Rape	916	983	7.3	904	973	7.7	13	10	-17.3
Robbery	6,667	5,552	-16.7	6,167	5,119	-17.0	500	433	-13.4
Aggravated Assault	7,451	10,358	39.0	6,187	8,615	39.3	1,264	1,742	37.9
Index Property	108,355	118,978	9.8	88,146	95,768	8.6	20,209	23,209	14.8
Burglary	35,968	31,769	-11.7	32,875	28,789	-12.4	3,093	2,980	-3.6
Larceny-Theft	61,340	68,445	11.6	45,755	50,444	10.2	15,585	18,002	15.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,308	16,993	82.6	7,933	14,954	88.5	1,375	2,039	48.3
Arson	1,740	1,770	1.8	1,583	1,582	-0.1	157	188	20.1
White Crime Index Total	**85,134**	**92,108**	**8.2**	**70,001**	**74,341**	**6.2**	**15,133**	**17,766**	**17.4**
Index Violent	7,638	8,930	16.9	6,803	7,831	15.1	835	1,099	31.6
Murder	210	251	19.4	187	232	23.8	23	20	-15.4
Forcible Rape	484	555	14.6	477	547	14.8	7	7	6.8
Robbery	2,447	2,209	-9.7	2,267	2,012	-11.2	180	197	9.0
Aggravated Assault	4,497	5,915	31.5	3,873	5,040	30.1	624	875	40.1
Index Property	77,495	83,178	7.3	63,198	66,510	5.2	14,298	16,667	16.6
Burglary	26,844	23,896	-11.0	24,488	21,574	-11.9	2,356	2,322	-1.4
Larceny-Theft	42,354	48,180	13.8	31,682	35,454	11.9	10,672	12,726	19.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,869	9,649	40.5	5,708	8,173	43.2	1,161	1,476	27.2
Arson	1,429	1,452	1.6	1,320	1,309	-0.8	109	143	31.8
Nonwhite Crime Index Total	**38,590**	**44,237**	**14.6**	**31,707**	**36,570**	**15.3**	**6,883**	**7,667**	**11.4**
Index Violent	7,730	8,438	9.2	6,759	7,312	8.2	972	1,126	15.9
Murder	124	222	79.2	118	204	73.5	7	19	183.0
Forcible Rape	432	429	-0.8	427	426	-0.2	6	3	-46.1
Robbery	4,220	3,343	-20.8	3,900	3,107	-20.4	320	237	-26.0
Aggravated Assault	2,954	4,443	50.4	2,314	3,576	54.5	639	867	35.6
Index Property	30,860	35,800	16.0	24,948	29,258	17.3	5,911	6,542	10.7
Burglary	9,124	7,873	-13.7	8,387	7,215	-14.0	737	658	-10.7
Larceny-Theft	18,986	20,265	6.7	14,073	14,989	6.5	4,912	5,276	7.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,439	7,344	201.1	2,225	6,781	204.7	214	563	163.2
Arson	311	318	2.3	263	273	3.9	48	45	-6.5

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA
(23.6% of the U.S. population at risk)

Table 20

Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,546**	**472,878**	**1.1**	**382,204**	**388,942**	**1.8**	**85,342**	**83,937**	**-1.6**
12 or Younger	41,971	43,416	3.4	34,710	36,080	3.9	7,260	7,336	1.0
13	37,055	39,305	6.1	29,289	30,966	5.7	7,766	8,339	7.4
14	62,135	63,079	1.5	48,892	50,052	2.4	13,243	13,027	-1.6
15	87,506	86,739	-0.9	70,806	70,494	-0.4	16,700	16,245	-2.7
16	111,193	106,090	-4.6	91,502	88,106	-3.7	19,691	17,983	-8.7
17 or Older	127,687	134,249	5.1	107,005	113,242	5.8	20,682	21,007	1.6
White	**310,213**	**305,291**	**-1.6**	**251,569**	**249,053**	**-1.0**	**58,644**	**56,238**	**-4.1**
12 or Younger	26,025	26,127	0.4	21,466	21,724	1.2	4,559	4,403	-3.4
13	23,827	24,679	3.6	18,594	19,256	3.6	5,233	5,423	3.6
14	40,613	39,997	-1.5	31,431	31,220	-0.7	9,182	8,777	-4.4
15	57,300	55,845	-2.5	45,769	44,792	-2.1	11,531	11,053	-4.1
16	75,049	69,454	-7.5	61,171	57,168	-6.5	13,878	12,285	-11.5
17 or Older	87,399	89,190	2.0	73,138	74,894	2.4	14,261	14,296	0.2
Nonwhite	**157,334**	**167,587**	**6.5**	**130,635**	**139,888**	**7.1**	**26,698**	**27,699**	**3.7**
12 or Younger	15,946	17,290	8.4	13,244	14,357	8.4	2,701	2,933	8.6
13	13,228	14,627	10.6	10,695	11,711	9.5	2,533	2,916	15.1
14	21,522	23,082	7.3	17,461	18,833	7.9	4,061	4,250	4.6
15	30,206	30,894	2.3	25,037	25,702	2.7	5,169	5,192	0.4
16	36,145	36,636	1.4	30,331	30,938	2.0	5,814	5,698	-2.0
17 or Older	40,288	45,059	11.8	33,867	38,348	13.2	6,421	6,711	4.5

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 21

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**341,817**	**396,099**	**15.9**	**278,567**	**323,824**	**16.2**	**63,249**	**72,275**	**14.3**
12 or Younger	33,417	37,479	12.2	27,763	30,970	11.6	5,655	6,509	15.1
13	31,657	34,012	7.4	24,973	26,726	7.0	6,685	7,286	9.0
14	49,810	54,114	8.6	39,111	42,630	9.0	10,699	11,483	7.3
15	65,935	73,285	11.1	52,808	59,121	12.0	13,128	14,164	7.9
16	74,492	88,516	18.8	61,207	73,109	19.4	13,285	15,407	16.0
17 or Older	86,506	108,692	25.6	72,707	91,267	25.5	13,799	17,425	26.3
White	**244,755**	**268,263**	**9.6**	**199,544**	**217,807**	**9.2**	**45,211**	**50,456**	**11.6**
12 or Younger	21,954	23,619	7.6	18,198	19,570	7.5	3,756	4,048	7.8
13	22,211	22,270	0.3	17,428	17,358	-0.4	4,783	4,913	2.7
14	35,537	35,861	0.9	27,743	27,819	0.3	7,794	8,041	3.2
15	47,425	49,332	4.0	37,840	39,309	3.9	9,585	10,022	4.6
16	54,286	60,978	12.3	44,709	49,957	11.7	9,577	11,021	15.1
17 or Older	63,343	76,204	20.3	53,626	63,793	19.0	9,716	12,410	27.7
Nonwhite	**97,062**	**127,835**	**31.7**	**79,024**	**106,016**	**34.2**	**18,039**	**21,819**	**21.0**
12 or Younger	11,463	13,860	20.9	9,564	11,399	19.2	1,899	2,461	29.6
13	9,446	11,742	24.3	7,545	9,368	24.2	1,902	2,374	24.8
14	14,273	18,253	27.9	11,368	14,811	30.3	2,905	3,442	18.5
15	18,511	23,953	29.4	14,968	19,812	32.4	3,543	4,142	16.9
16	20,206	27,538	36.3	16,497	23,152	40.3	3,708	4,386	18.3
17 or Older	23,163	32,489	40.3	19,081	27,474	44.0	4,082	5,015	22.9

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 22

Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,546**	**472,878**	**1.1**	**382,204**	**388,942**	**1.8**	**85,342**	**83,937**	**-1.6**
Person	77,829	79,973	2.8	63,377	65,009	2.6	14,451	14,964	3.5
Property	265,644	267,664	0.8	216,782	219,355	1.2	48,863	48,309	-1.1
Drugs	37,661	40,870	8.5	32,046	35,245	10.0	5,615	5,625	0.2
Public Order	86,412	84,371	-2.4	69,999	69,332	-1.0	16,414	15,039	-8.4
White	**310,213**	**305,291**	**-1.6**	**251,569**	**249,053**	**-1.0**	**58,644**	**56,238**	**-4.1**
Person	41,300	41,455	0.4	33,595	33,616	0.1	7,705	7,839	1.7
Property	184,178	182,726	-0.8	149,680	149,237	-0.3	34,497	33,489	-2.9
Drugs	23,594	23,220	-1.6	19,194	19,037	-0.8	4,401	4,182	-5.0
Public Order	61,141	57,890	-5.3	49,100	47,163	-3.9	12,041	10,727	-10.9
Nonwhite	**157,334**	**167,587**	**6.5**	**130,635**	**139,888**	**7.1**	**26,698**	**27,699**	**3.7**
Person	36,529	38,518	5.4	29,782	31,393	5.4	6,747	7,125	5.6
Property	81,467	84,938	4.3	67,101	70,118	4.5	14,365	14,820	3.2
Drugs	14,066	17,650	25.5	12,852	16,208	26.1	1,214	1,443	18.8
Public Order	25,272	26,481	4.8	20,899	22,169	6.1	4,372	4,312	-1.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 23

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**341,817**	**396,099**	**15.9**	**278,567**	**323,824**	**16.2**	**63,249**	**72,275**	**14.3**
Person	53,254	64,368	20.9	43,046	52,441	21.8	10,208	11,927	16.8
Property	198,448	230,218	16.0	162,870	187,485	15.1	35,578	42,733	20.1
Drugs	28,417	31,607	11.2	23,205	26,871	15.8	5,212	4,736	-9.1
Public Order	61,698	69,905	13.3	49,447	57,026	15.3	12,251	12,880	5.1
White	**244,755**	**268,263**	**9.6**	**199,544**	**217,807**	**9.2**	**45,211**	**50,456**	**11.6**
Person	30,478	35,455	16.3	24,777	28,794	16.2	5,701	6,661	16.8
Property	144,262	163,317	13.2	118,617	132,735	11.9	25,646	30,582	19.3
Drugs	22,716	19,552	-13.9	18,175	15,883	-12.6	4,540	3,669	-19.2
Public Order	47,300	49,939	5.6	37,975	40,395	6.4	9,324	9,544	2.4
Nonwhite	**97,062**	**127,835**	**31.7**	**79,024**	**106,016**	**34.2**	**18,039**	**21,819**	**21.0**
Person	22,776	28,913	26.9	18,269	23,647	29.4	4,507	5,266	16.8
Property	54,186	66,901	23.5	44,253	54,750	23.7	9,932	12,151	22.3
Drugs	5,702	12,055	111.4	5,030	10,988	118.5	672	1,067	58.7
Public Order	14,398	19,967	38.7	11,471	16,631	45.0	2,927	3,336	14.0

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 24

Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,546**	**472,878**	**1.1**	**382,204**	**388,942**	**1.8**	**85,342**	**83,937**	**-1.6**
Person	77,829	79,973	2.8	63,377	65,009	2.6	14,451	14,964	3.5
Property	265,644	267,664	0.8	216,782	219,355	1.2	48,863	48,309	-1.1
Drugs	37,661	40,870	8.5	32,046	35,245	10.0	5,615	5,625	0.2
Public Order	86,412	84,371	-2.4	69,999	69,332	-1.0	16,414	15,039	-8.4
Age 12 or Younger	**41,971**	**43,416**	**3.4**	**34,710**	**36,080**	**3.9**	**7,260**	**7,336**	**1.0**
Person	7,446	8,111	8.9	6,109	6,617	8.3	1,336	1,494	11.8
Property	30,380	31,131	2.5	25,312	26,052	2.9	5,068	5,079	0.2
Drugs	421	497	17.9	338	399	18.0	83	98	17.4
Public Order	3,724	3,677	-1.2	2,951	3,013	2.1	773	664	-14.0
Age 13	**37,055**	**39,305**	**6.1**	**29,289**	**30,966**	**5.7**	**7,766**	**8,339**	**7.4**
Person	6,699	7,277	8.6	5,212	5,522	5.9	1,487	1,755	18.0
Property	24,037	25,627	6.6	19,267	20,543	6.6	4,771	5,084	6.6
Drugs	1,105	1,240	12.2	829	991	19.5	276	250	-9.6
Public Order	5,213	5,161	-1.0	3,981	3,911	-1.7	1,232	1,250	1.4
Age 14	**62,135**	**63,079**	**1.5**	**48,892**	**50,052**	**2.4**	**13,243**	**13,027**	**-1.6**
Person	10,851	11,184	3.1	8,389	8,645	3.0	2,462	2,539	3.1
Property	38,063	38,582	1.4	30,391	30,982	1.9	7,671	7,599	-0.9
Drugs	2,896	3,269	12.9	2,358	2,670	13.3	538	598	11.1
Public Order	10,325	10,045	-2.7	7,754	7,755	0.0	2,572	2,290	-10.9
Age 15	**87,506**	**86,739**	**-0.9**	**70,806**	**70,494**	**-0.4**	**16,700**	**16,245**	**-2.7**
Person	14,382	14,527	1.0	11,436	11,578	1.2	2,945	2,948	0.1
Property	50,340	49,602	-1.5	41,141	40,528	-1.5	9,200	9,074	-1.4
Drugs	6,413	6,822	6.4	5,418	5,807	7.2	995	1,014	2.0
Public Order	16,372	15,788	-3.6	12,811	12,580	-1.8	3,560	3,209	-9.9
Age 16	**111,193**	**106,090**	**-4.6**	**91,502**	**88,106**	**-3.7**	**19,691**	**17,983**	**-8.7**
Person	17,982	17,404	-3.2	14,798	14,399	-2.7	3,184	3,005	-5.6
Property	59,990	56,969	-5.0	49,075	47,033	-4.2	10,914	9,936	-9.0
Drugs	10,870	11,116	2.3	9,275	9,639	3.9	1,595	1,477	-7.4
Public Order	22,352	20,600	-7.8	18,353	17,035	-7.2	3,999	3,565	-10.8
Age 17 or Older	**127,687**	**134,249**	**5.1**	**107,005**	**113,242**	**5.8**	**20,682**	**21,007**	**1.6**
Person	20,470	21,470	4.9	17,432	18,248	4.7	3,038	3,222	6.1
Property	62,835	65,754	4.6	51,596	54,218	5.1	11,239	11,536	2.6
Drugs	15,956	17,926	12.3	13,829	15,738	13.8	2,127	2,188	2.9
Public Order	28,427	29,099	2.4	24,149	25,038	3.7	4,278	4,061	-5.1

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 25

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**341,817**	**396,099**	**15.9**	**278,567**	**323,824**	**16.2**	**63,249**	**72,275**	**14.3**
Person	53,254	64,368	20.9	43,046	52,441	21.8	10,208	11,927	16.8
Property	198,448	230,218	16.0	162,870	187,485	15.1	35,578	42,733	20.1
Drugs	28,417	31,607	11.2	23,205	26,871	15.8	5,212	4,736	-9.1
Public Order	61,698	69,905	13.3	49,447	57,026	15.3	12,251	12,880	5.1
Age 12 or Younger	**33,417**	**37,479**	**12.2**	**27,763**	**30,970**	**11.6**	**5,655**	**6,509**	**15.1**
Person	5,181	6,639	28.1	4,248	5,419	27.6	933	1,220	30.7
Property	25,031	27,478	9.8	20,950	22,830	9.0	4,081	4,648	13.9
Drugs	500	421	-15.7	359	330	-8.2	140	91	-34.9
Public Order	2,705	2,941	8.7	2,205	2,391	8.4	500	550	10.0
Age 13	**31,657**	**34,012**	**7.4**	**24,973**	**26,726**	**7.0**	**6,685**	**7,286**	**9.0**
Person	5,041	5,999	19.0	3,890	4,584	17.8	1,151	1,415	22.9
Property	21,230	22,609	6.5	17,004	17,992	5.8	4,226	4,617	9.2
Drugs	1,280	1,058	-17.4	933	829	-11.1	348	229	-34.2
Public Order	4,105	4,347	5.9	3,145	3,321	5.6	960	1,026	6.9
Age 14	**49,810**	**54,114**	**8.6**	**39,111**	**42,630**	**9.0**	**10,699**	**11,483**	**7.3**
Person	7,913	9,095	14.9	5,985	7,045	17.7	1,928	2,050	6.3
Property	30,810	33,816	9.8	24,742	26,903	8.7	6,067	6,914	13.9
Drugs	2,986	2,699	-9.6	2,301	2,170	-5.7	685	529	-22.7
Public Order	8,101	8,504	5.0	6,082	6,513	7.1	2,019	1,991	-1.4
Age 15	**65,935**	**73,285**	**11.1**	**52,808**	**59,121**	**12.0**	**13,128**	**14,164**	**7.9**
Person	10,178	11,812	16.1	7,978	9,414	18.0	2,200	2,398	9.0
Property	38,175	42,720	11.9	31,159	34,641	11.2	7,015	8,079	15.2
Drugs	5,322	5,467	2.7	4,232	4,585	8.3	1,090	882	-19.0
Public Order	12,261	13,286	8.4	9,439	10,481	11.0	2,822	2,805	-0.6
Age 16	**74,492**	**88,516**	**18.8**	**61,207**	**73,109**	**19.4**	**13,285**	**15,407**	**16.0**
Person	11,332	13,992	23.5	9,317	11,611	24.6	2,015	2,381	18.2
Property	40,387	48,807	20.8	33,318	40,101	20.4	7,069	8,706	23.1
Drugs	7,612	8,519	11.9	6,317	7,300	15.6	1,295	1,219	-5.9
Public Order	15,161	17,198	13.4	12,255	14,098	15.0	2,906	3,100	6.7
Age 17 or Older	**86,506**	**108,692**	**25.6**	**72,707**	**91,267**	**25.5**	**13,799**	**17,425**	**26.3**
Person	13,610	16,831	23.7	11,629	14,369	23.6	1,981	2,463	24.3
Property	42,815	54,788	28.0	35,696	45,018	26.1	7,119	9,770	37.2
Drugs	10,718	13,443	25.4	9,063	11,658	28.6	1,654	1,785	7.9
Public Order	19,364	23,629	22.0	16,319	20,222	23.9	3,044	3,407	11.9

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 26

Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,546**	**472,878**	**1.1**	**382,204**	**388,942**	**1.8**	**85,342**	**83,937**	**-1.6**
Person	77,829	79,973	2.8	63,377	65,009	2.6	14,451	14,964	3.5
Property	265,644	267,664	0.8	216,782	219,355	1.2	48,863	48,309	-1.1
Drugs	37,661	40,870	8.5	32,046	35,245	10.0	5,615	5,625	0.2
Public Order	86,412	84,371	-2.4	69,999	69,332	-1.0	16,414	15,039	-8.4
Petitioned Cases	**242,981**	**249,210**	**2.6**	**208,969**	**215,496**	**3.1**	**34,012**	**33,715**	**-0.9**
Person	45,776	47,322	3.4	39,238	40,329	2.8	6,538	6,993	7.0
Property	129,798	131,368	1.2	113,282	114,911	1.4	16,516	16,457	-0.4
Drugs	22,109	25,571	15.7	19,365	22,687	17.2	2,745	2,884	5.1
Public Order	45,299	44,949	-0.8	37,085	37,569	1.3	8,214	7,381	-10.1
Nonpetitioned Cases	**224,565**	**223,668**	**-0.4**	**173,235**	**173,446**	**0.1**	**51,330**	**50,222**	**-2.2**
Person	32,053	32,651	1.9	24,139	24,680	2.2	7,914	7,971	0.7
Property	135,847	136,296	0.3	103,500	104,445	0.9	32,347	31,852	-1.5
Drugs	15,551	15,299	-1.6	12,681	12,558	-1.0	2,870	2,741	-4.5
Public Order	41,114	39,421	-4.1	32,914	31,763	-3.5	8,200	7,658	-6.6

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 27

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**341,817**	**396,099**	**15.9**	**278,567**	**323,824**	**16.2**	**63,249**	**72,275**	**14.3**
Person	53,254	64,368	20.9	43,046	52,441	21.8	10,208	11,927	16.8
Property	198,448	230,218	16.0	162,870	187,485	15.1	35,578	42,733	20.1
Drugs	28,417	31,607	11.2	23,205	26,871	15.8	5,212	4,736	-9.1
Public Order	61,698	69,905	13.3	49,447	57,026	15.3	12,251	12,880	5.1
Petitioned Cases	**176,326**	**205,094**	**16.3**	**149,637**	**176,127**	**17.7**	**26,689**	**28,968**	**8.5**
Person	32,071	38,471	20.0	27,045	32,677	20.8	5,026	5,795	15.3
Property	98,912	111,754	13.0	85,886	97,233	13.2	13,026	14,521	11.5
Drugs	13,320	18,960	42.3	11,111	16,593	49.3	2,209	2,367	7.1
Public Order	32,023	35,910	12.1	25,595	29,624	15.7	6,428	6,286	-2.2
Nonpetitioned Cases	**165,491**	**191,004**	**15.4**	**128,931**	**147,697**	**14.6**	**36,560**	**43,307**	**18.5**
Person	21,183	25,897	22.3	16,001	19,765	23.5	5,182	6,132	18.3
Property	99,536	118,464	19.0	76,984	90,251	17.2	22,552	28,213	25.1
Drugs	15,097	12,647	-16.2	12,094	10,279	-15.0	3,003	2,369	-21.1
Public Order	29,675	33,996	14.6	23,852	27,402	14.9	5,823	6,594	13.2

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 28

Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Disposition and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,546**	**472,878**	**1.1**	**382,204**	**388,942**	**1.8**	**85,342**	**83,937**	**-1.6**
Waived	6,094	6,860	12.6	5,784	6,526	12.8	310	334	7.6
Placement	49,308	48,967	-0.7	43,778	43,959	0.4	5,530	5,008	-9.4
Probation	167,851	167,559	-0.2	139,187	139,438	0.2	28,664	28,121	-1.9
Dismissed	169,739	175,226	3.2	135,674	141,304	4.2	34,066	33,922	-0.4
Other	74,555	74,267	-0.4	57,782	57,714	-0.1	16,773	16,552	-1.3
Petitioned Cases	**242,981**	**249,210**	**2.6**	**208,969**	**215,496**	**3.1**	**34,012**	**33,715**	**-0.9**
Waived	6,094	6,860	12.6	5,784	6,526	12.8	310	334	7.6
Placement	48,677	48,336	-0.7	43,274	43,455	0.4	5,403	4,880	-9.7
Probation	109,037	108,619	-0.4	93,502	93,287	-0.2	15,535	15,332	-1.3
Dismissed	60,529	65,151	7.6	51,078	55,507	8.7	9,451	9,644	2.1
Other	18,645	20,246	8.6	15,331	16,721	9.1	3,314	3,525	6.3
Nonpetitioned Cases	**224,565**	**223,668**	**-0.4**	**173,235**	**173,446**	**0.1**	**51,330**	**50,222**	**-2.2**
Placement	631	631	0.0	504	504	-0.1	127	127	0.2
Probation	58,814	58,941	0.2	45,685	46,151	1.0	13,129	12,790	-2.6
Dismissed	109,210	110,075	0.8	84,595	85,798	1.4	24,615	24,277	-1.4
Other	55,910	54,021	-3.4	42,451	40,993	-3.4	13,459	13,028	-3.2

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 29

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Disposition and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**341,817**	**396,099**	**15.9**	**278,567**	**323,824**	**16.2**	**63,249**	**72,275**	**14.3**
Waived	4,274	6,211	45.3	4,040	5,889	45.8	234	321	37.3
Placement	39,649	43,094	8.7	34,527	38,493	11.5	5,123	4,601	-10.2
Probation	112,289	125,605	11.9	93,741	104,992	12.0	18,549	20,613	11.1
Dismissed	133,895	151,353	13.0	106,076	120,550	13.6	27,819	30,803	10.7
Other	51,710	69,836	35.1	40,185	53,898	34.1	11,525	15,937	38.3
Petitioned Cases	**176,326**	**205,094**	**16.3**	**149,637**	**176,127**	**17.7**	**26,689**	**28,968**	**8.5**
Waived	4,274	6,211	45.3	4,040	5,889	45.8	234	321	37.3
Placement	39,296	42,464	8.1	34,224	37,990	11.0	5,073	4,473	-11.8
Probation	80,751	88,232	9.3	68,676	75,371	9.7	12,075	12,861	6.5
Dismissed	34,940	48,230	38.0	28,970	40,574	40.1	5,970	7,656	28.2
Other	17,065	19,958	16.9	13,728	16,302	18.7	3,337	3,656	9.6
Nonpetitioned Cases	**165,491**	**191,004**	**15.4**	**128,931**	**147,697**	**14.6**	**36,560**	**43,307**	**18.5**
Placement	353	630	78.4	303	503	65.8	50	127	154.5
Probation	31,538	37,373	18.5	25,065	29,622	18.2	6,474	7,751	19.7
Dismissed	98,955	103,123	4.2	77,106	79,976	3.7	21,849	23,147	5.9
Other	34,644	49,878	44.0	26,456	37,596	42.1	8,188	12,281	50.0

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 30

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**96,734**	**96,716**	**0.0**	**82,653**	**83,087**	**0.5**	**14,081**	**13,629**	**-3.2**
12 or Younger	3,521	3,593	2.0	2,984	3,074	3.0	537	518	-3.5
13	6,060	6,256	3.2	4,964	5,030	1.3	1,096	1,226	11.9
14	12,581	12,381	-1.6	10,029	10,096	0.7	2,551	2,285	-10.4
15	19,933	19,977	0.2	16,776	16,899	0.7	3,157	3,078	-2.5
16	26,115	24,856	-4.8	22,644	21,675	-4.3	3,471	3,180	-8.4
17 or Older	28,525	29,655	4.0	25,255	26,314	4.2	3,270	3,341	2.2
White	**58,410**	**54,883**	**-6.0**	**48,745**	**45,881**	**-5.9**	**9,665**	**9,002**	**-6.9**
12 or Younger	1,820	1,695	-6.9	1,512	1,422	-6.0	307	273	-11.2
13	3,410	3,398	-0.4	2,691	2,656	-1.3	719	742	3.2
14	7,490	6,771	-9.6	5,708	5,253	-8.0	1,782	1,518	-14.8
15	11,870	11,275	-5.0	9,695	9,220	-4.9	2,175	2,055	-5.5
16	16,069	14,388	-10.5	13,609	12,215	-10.2	2,460	2,172	-11.7
17 or Older	17,751	17,357	-2.2	15,530	15,115	-2.7	2,221	2,241	0.9
Nonwhite	**38,324**	**41,833**	**9.2**	**33,908**	**37,206**	**9.7**	**4,415**	**4,627**	**4.8**
12 or Younger	1,701	1,898	11.6	1,472	1,653	12.3	230	245	6.7
13	2,649	2,858	7.9	2,273	2,374	4.4	376	484	28.6
14	5,090	5,610	10.2	4,322	4,843	12.1	769	767	-0.2
15	8,063	8,702	7.9	7,081	7,679	8.4	982	1,023	4.2
16	10,046	10,468	4.2	9,035	9,460	4.7	1,010	1,008	-0.2
17 or Older	10,774	12,298	14.1	9,726	11,199	15.1	1,048	1,100	4.9

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 31

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**79,795**	**85,615**	**7.3**	**66,999**	**73,194**	**9.2**	**12,796**	**12,422**	**-2.9**
12 or Younger	3,349	3,254	-2.8	2,885	2,763	-4.2	465	491	5.6
13	5,936	5,712	-3.8	4,734	4,596	-2.9	1,202	1,117	-7.1
14	11,132	11,165	0.3	8,807	9,063	2.9	2,325	2,101	-9.6
15	16,773	17,898	6.7	13,752	15,050	9.4	3,020	2,849	-5.7
16	19,911	21,937	10.2	16,894	19,051	12.8	3,017	2,886	-4.3
17 or Older	22,694	25,648	13.0	19,927	22,670	13.8	2,767	2,978	7.6
White	**55,131**	**51,227**	**-7.1**	**45,870**	**42,700**	**-6.9**	**9,261**	**8,527**	**-7.9**
12 or Younger	1,916	1,607	-16.1	1,635	1,342	-17.9	281	265	-5.5
13	3,938	3,206	-18.6	3,082	2,510	-18.6	856	696	-18.7
14	7,617	6,382	-16.2	5,889	4,935	-16.2	1,728	1,447	-16.3
15	11,727	10,590	-9.7	9,464	8,616	-9.0	2,263	1,974	-12.8
16	14,091	13,447	-4.6	11,902	11,394	-4.3	2,188	2,053	-6.2
17 or Older	15,842	15,994	1.0	13,898	13,902	0.0	1,945	2,092	7.6
Nonwhite	**24,665**	**34,388**	**39.4**	**21,129**	**30,494**	**44.3**	**3,536**	**3,894**	**10.1**
12 or Younger	1,434	1,647	14.9	1,249	1,421	13.7	184	226	22.5
13	1,998	2,506	25.4	1,652	2,086	26.3	346	421	21.4
14	3,515	4,783	36.1	2,918	4,128	41.4	596	655	9.8
15	5,046	7,308	44.8	4,289	6,434	50.0	757	874	15.4
16	5,821	8,490	45.9	4,992	7,657	53.4	829	833	0.5
17 or Older	6,852	9,654	40.9	6,029	8,769	45.4	822	886	7.7

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

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Table 32

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**96,734**	**96,716**	**0.0**	**82,653**	**83,087**	**0.5**	**14,081**	**13,629**	**-3.2**
Person	18,160	19,323	6.4	15,753	16,698	6.0	2,407	2,625	9.0
Property	45,096	43,726	-3.0	39,416	38,227	-3.0	5,681	5,499	-3.2
Drugs	11,074	12,630	14.1	9,660	11,118	15.1	1,414	1,512	6.9
Public Order	22,403	21,037	-6.1	17,824	17,044	-4.4	4,579	3,993	-12.8
White	**58,410**	**54,883**	**-6.0**	**48,745**	**45,881**	**-5.9**	**9,665**	**9,002**	**-6.9**
Person	8,814	9,017	2.3	7,536	7,679	1.9	1,278	1,337	4.6
Property	29,198	27,083	-7.2	25,131	23,195	-7.7	4,067	3,888	-4.4
Drugs	5,263	5,120	-2.7	4,272	4,177	-2.2	991	943	-4.8
Public Order	15,135	13,663	-9.7	11,806	10,830	-8.3	3,329	2,833	-14.9
Nonwhite	**38,324**	**41,833**	**9.2**	**33,908**	**37,206**	**9.7**	**4,415**	**4,627**	**4.8**
Person	9,346	10,306	10.3	8,218	9,019	9.8	1,129	1,287	14.0
Property	15,898	16,644	4.7	14,284	15,032	5.2	1,614	1,612	-0.1
Drugs	5,811	7,510	29.2	5,388	6,941	28.8	423	569	34.6
Public Order	7,268	7,373	1.4	6,018	6,214	3.3	1,250	1,159	-7.3

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 33

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**79,795**	**85,615**	**7.3**	**66,999**	**73,194**	**9.2**	**12,796**	**12,422**	**-2.9**
Person	14,979	17,044	13.8	12,859	14,722	14.5	2,119	2,323	9.6
Property	39,209	39,359	0.4	33,782	34,271	1.4	5,426	5,088	-6.2
Drugs	6,350	10,319	62.5	5,282	8,966	69.7	1,068	1,353	26.6
Public Order	19,257	18,895	-1.9	15,075	15,234	1.1	4,182	3,659	-12.5
White	**55,131**	**51,227**	**-7.1**	**45,870**	**42,700**	**-6.9**	**9,261**	**8,527**	**-7.9**
Person	8,068	8,373	3.8	6,826	7,133	4.5	1,243	1,240	-0.2
Property	27,621	25,358	-8.2	23,639	21,666	-8.3	3,982	3,692	-7.3
Drugs	4,829	4,712	-2.4	3,898	3,811	-2.2	931	901	-3.2
Public Order	14,613	12,783	-12.5	11,508	10,089	-12.3	3,105	2,694	-13.2
Nonwhite	**24,665**	**34,388**	**39.4**	**21,129**	**30,494**	**44.3**	**3,536**	**3,894**	**10.1**
Person	6,911	8,671	25.5	6,034	7,588	25.8	877	1,083	23.5
Property	11,588	14,001	20.8	10,144	12,605	24.3	1,444	1,396	-3.4
Drugs	1,522	5,607	268.5	1,384	5,155	272.4	137	451	228.8
Public Order	4,645	6,110	31.5	3,567	5,145	44.2	1,077	965	-10.5

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 34

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**96,734**	**96,716**	**0.0**	**82,653**	**83,087**	**0.5**	**14,081**	**13,629**	**-3.2**
Person	18,160	19,323	6.4	15,753	16,698	6.0	2,407	2,625	9.0
Property	45,096	43,726	-3.0	39,416	38,227	-3.0	5,681	5,499	-3.2
Drugs	11,074	12,630	14.1	9,660	11,118	15.1	1,414	1,512	6.9
Public Order	22,403	21,037	-6.1	17,824	17,044	-4.4	4,579	3,993	-12.8
Age 12 or Younger	**3,521**	**3,593**	**2.0**	**2,984**	**3,074**	**3.0**	**537**	**518**	**-3.5**
Person	785	895	14.0	655	745	13.8	130	150	15.4
Property	2,039	2,035	-0.2	1,779	1,791	0.7	260	244	-6.2
Drugs	87	134	54.1	76	112	47.3	11	23	99.8
Public Order	610	528	-13.5	475	427	-10.1	135	101	-25.2
Age 13	**6,060**	**6,256**	**3.2**	**4,964**	**5,030**	**1.3**	**1,096**	**1,226**	**11.9**
Person	1,241	1,372	10.5	1,011	1,073	6.0	229	299	30.4
Property	3,171	3,321	4.7	2,683	2,758	2.8	488	564	15.6
Drugs	283	342	20.9	226	289	28.0	57	53	-6.9
Public Order	1,365	1,220	-10.6	1,044	911	-12.7	321	310	-3.5
Age 14	**12,581**	**12,381**	**-1.6**	**10,029**	**10,096**	**0.7**	**2,551**	**2,285**	**-10.4**
Person	2,443	2,589	6.0	1,967	2,104	7.0	476	484	1.8
Property	6,347	6,156	-3.0	5,262	5,162	-1.9	1,085	995	-8.3
Drugs	861	1,029	19.6	730	887	21.4	130	143	9.6
Public Order	2,931	2,606	-11.1	2,070	1,943	-6.2	860	663	-22.9
Age 15	**19,933**	**19,977**	**0.2**	**16,776**	**16,899**	**0.7**	**3,157**	**3,078**	**-2.5**
Person	3,672	3,785	3.1	3,132	3,206	2.4	540	580	7.3
Property	9,578	9,411	-1.7	8,369	8,159	-2.5	1,209	1,252	3.5
Drugs	1,955	2,243	14.7	1,713	1,975	15.3	242	268	10.8
Public Order	4,729	4,537	-4.0	3,563	3,559	-0.1	1,166	978	-16.1
Age 16	**26,115**	**24,856**	**-4.8**	**22,644**	**21,675**	**-4.3**	**3,471**	**3,180**	**-8.4**
Person	4,806	4,843	0.8	4,256	4,298	1.0	550	544	-1.0
Property	12,002	10,863	-9.5	10,612	9,676	-8.8	1,389	1,187	-14.6
Drugs	3,333	3,596	7.9	2,928	3,181	8.6	405	415	2.6
Public Order	5,974	5,554	-7.0	4,847	4,520	-6.8	1,127	1,034	-8.2
Age 17 or Older	**28,525**	**29,655**	**4.0**	**25,255**	**26,314**	**4.2**	**3,270**	**3,341**	**2.2**
Person	5,214	5,840	12.0	4,733	5,273	11.4	482	567	17.7
Property	11,961	11,939	-0.2	10,711	10,681	-0.3	1,249	1,258	0.7
Drugs	4,555	5,285	16.0	3,987	4,675	17.3	568	610	7.4
Public Order	6,795	6,591	-3.0	5,825	5,685	-2.4	970	906	-6.6

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 35

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**79,795**	**85,615**	**7.3**	**66,999**	**73,194**	**9.2**	**12,796**	**12,422**	**-2.9**
Person	14,979	17,044	13.8	12,859	14,722	14.5	2,119	2,323	9.6
Property	39,209	39,359	0.4	33,782	34,271	1.4	5,426	5,088	-6.2
Drugs	6,350	10,319	62.5	5,282	8,966	69.7	1,068	1,353	26.6
Public Order	19,257	18,893	-1.9	15,075	15,234	1.1	4,182	3,659	-12.5
Age 12 or Younger	**3,349**	**3,254**	**-2.8**	**2,885**	**2,763**	**-4.2**	**465**	**491**	**5.6**
Person	647	820	26.7	561	680	21.3	87	140	61.4
Property	2,117	1,851	-12.6	1,860	1,614	-13.2	257	236	-8.0
Drugs	57	103	80.3	39	83	113.6	18	20	10.6
Public Order	527	480	-9.0	425	386	-9.2	102	94	-8.4
Age 13	**5,936**	**5,712**	**-3.8**	**4,734**	**4,596**	**-2.9**	**1,202**	**1,117**	**-7.1**
Person	1,119	1,247	11.4	914	979	7.2	205	267	30.1
Property	3,352	3,067	-8.5	2,765	2,543	-8.0	587	524	-10.7
Drugs	199	282	41.6	133	233	75.4	66	48	-26.6
Public Order	1,267	1,117	-11.8	923	840	-8.9	344	277	-19.4
Age 14	**11,132**	**11,165**	**0.3**	**8,807**	**9,063**	**2.9**	**2,325**	**2,101**	**-9.6**
Person	1,943	2,275	17.1	1,577	1,860	17.9	366	416	13.6
Property	5,939	5,646	-4.9	4,890	4,700	-3.9	1,048	946	-9.7
Drugs	552	868	57.2	429	737	71.8	123	131	6.4
Public Order	2,697	2,375	-12.0	1,910	1,767	-7.5	787	608	-22.7
Age 15	**16,773**	**17,898**	**6.7**	**13,752**	**15,050**	**9.4**	**3,020**	**2,849**	**-5.7**
Person	3,064	3,390	10.6	2,540	2,857	12.5	523	532	1.7
Property	8,374	8,544	2.0	7,158	7,376	3.0	1,217	1,168	-4.0
Drugs	1,122	1,870	66.7	917	1,628	77.5	205	242	18.1
Public Order	4,212	4,095	-2.8	3,137	3,189	1.7	1,076	907	-15.7
Age 16	**19,911**	**21,937**	**10.2**	**16,894**	**19,051**	**12.8**	**3,017**	**2,886**	**-4.3**
Person	3,729	4,274	14.6	3,232	3,802	17.6	497	473	-4.9
Property	9,466	9,770	3.2	8,226	8,678	5.5	1,240	1,092	-11.9
Drugs	1,757	2,922	66.3	1,488	2,544	70.9	269	378	40.6
Public Order	4,959	4,972	0.2	3,948	4,028	2.0	1,011	944	-6.7
Age 17 or Older	**22,694**	**25,648**	**13.0**	**19,927**	**22,670**	**13.8**	**2,767**	**2,978**	**7.6**
Person	4,476	5,038	12.6	4,035	4,544	12.6	441	494	12.2
Property	9,961	10,482	5.2	8,883	9,361	5.4	1,078	1,121	4.0
Drugs	2,663	4,274	60.5	2,276	3,741	64.4	387	533	37.8
Public Order	5,594	5,854	4.6	4,732	5,025	6.2	862	829	-3.8

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 36

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**96,734**	**96,716**	**0.0**	**82,653**	**83,087**	**0.5**	**14,081**	**13,629**	**-3.2**
Person	18,160	19,323	6.4	15,753	16,698	6.0	2,407	2,625	9.0
Property	45,096	43,726	-3.0	39,416	38,227	-3.0	5,681	5,499	-3.2
Drugs	11,074	12,630	14.1	9,660	11,118	15.1	1,414	1,512	6.9
Public order	22,403	21,037	-6.1	17,824	17,044	-4.4	4,579	3,993	-12.8
Petitioned Cases	**78,467**	**77,498**	**-1.2**	**68,349**	**67,783**	**-0.8**	**10,118**	**9,715**	**-4.0**
Person	15,580	16,529	6.1	13,787	14,552	5.5	1,793	1,978	10.3
Property	36,343	34,365	-5.4	32,530	30,702	-5.6	3,814	3,663	-3.9
Drugs	9,295	10,411	12.0	8,228	9,288	12.9	1,067	1,124	5.3
Public order	17,249	16,192	-6.1	13,805	13,242	-4.1	3,445	2,950	-14.3
Nonpetitioned Cases	**18,267**	**19,219**	**5.2**	**14,305**	**15,304**	**7.0**	**3,963**	**3,914**	**-1.2**
Person	2,581	2,794	8.2	1,967	2,147	9.2	614	647	5.3
Property	8,753	9,361	6.9	6,886	7,525	9.3	1,867	1,836	-1.6
Drugs	1,779	2,219	24.7	1,433	1,830	27.8	347	389	12.2
Public order	5,154	4,844	-6.0	4,019	3,802	-5.4	1,135	1,042	-8.1

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 37

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**79,795**	**85,615**	**7.3**	**66,999**	**73,194**	**9.2**	**12,796**	**12,422**	**-2.9**
Person	14,979	17,044	13.8	12,859	14,722	14.5	2,119	2,323	9.6
Property	39,209	39,359	0.4	33,782	34,271	1.4	5,426	5,088	-6.2
Drugs	6,350	10,319	62.5	5,282	8,966	69.7	1,068	1,353	26.6
Public order	19,257	18,893	-1.9	15,075	15,234	1.1	4,182	3,659	-12.5
Petitioned Cases	**62,176**	**67,616**	**8.7**	**53,269**	**58,892**	**10.6**	**8,908**	**8,724**	**-2.1**
Person	12,615	14,481	14.8	11,026	12,743	15.6	1,589	1,738	9.4
Property	30,781	30,540	-0.8	27,146	27,210	0.2	3,636	3,330	-8.4
Drugs	4,672	8,353	78.8	4,001	7,361	84.0	671	993	48.0
Public order	14,108	14,241	0.9	11,096	11,579	4.3	3,012	2,663	-11.6
Nonpetitioned Cases	**17,619**	**17,999**	**2.2**	**13,730**	**14,302**	**4.2**	**3,889**	**3,698**	**-4.9**
Person	2,364	2,563	8.4	1,834	1,979	7.9	530	584	10.2
Property	8,427	8,819	4.6	6,637	7,062	6.4	1,791	1,757	-1.9
Drugs	1,678	1,965	17.1	1,281	1,606	25.3	397	360	-9.4
Public order	5,149	4,651	-9.7	3,979	3,656	-8.1	1,171	996	-14.9

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 38

MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER CASES

What were the murder/nonnegligent manslaughter case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.07**	**0.04**	**0.15**	**0.12**	**0.08**	**0.27**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.03**
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
13	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03
14	0.04	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02
15	0.08	0.05	0.20	0.15	0.09	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.05
16	0.17	0.11	0.42	0.32	0.19	0.75	0.03	0.02	0.06
17	0.19	0.13	0.40	0.34	0.23	0.70	0.04	0.03	0.07

What happened to murder/nonnegligent manslaughter cases referred to juvenile court?

	Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10- 17)	**589**	**295**	**294**	**539**	**272**	**268**	**50**	**23**	**27**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	8%	10%	6%	7%	8%	6%	•	•	•
Yes	92%	90%	94%	93%	92%	94%	•	•	•
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	20%	18%	22%	21%	19%	23%	•	•	•
Placement	34%	36%	32%	34%	37%	32%	•	•	•
Probation	10%	12%	9%	9%	11%	8%	•	•	•
Dismissed	26%	22%	29%	27%	24%	30%	•	•	•
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	•	•	•

• Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, OH, PA, UT, VA
(30.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 39

FORCIBLE RAPE CASES

What were the forcible rape case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.18**	**0.11**	**0.41**	**0.34**	**0.22**	**0.78**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.01**
10	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.16	0.08	0.41	0.01	0.01	0.01
13	0.16	0.08	0.42	0.29	0.15	0.78	0.01	0.00	0.05
14	0.22	0.15	0.49	0.43	0.29	0.93	0.01	0.00	0.02
15	0.28	0.17	0.65	0.54	0.32	1.26	0.01	0.01	0.01
16	0.28	0.17	0.64	0.54	0.33	1.23	0.01	0.00	0.02
17	0.34	0.23	0.70	0.65	0.44	1.36	0.01	0.01	0.00

What happened to forcible rape cases referred to juvenile court?

	Forcible Rape Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**1,468**	**718**	**750**	**1,444**	**706**	**738**	**24**	**12**	**12**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	22%	23%	21%	22%	23%	21%	*	*	*
Yes	78%	77%	79%	78%	77%	79%	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	*	*	*
Placement	21%	19%	23%	21%	19%	24%	*	*	*
Probation	27%	30%	24%	27%	30%	24%	*	*	*
Dismissed	23%	21%	25%	23%	21%	25%	*	*	*
Other	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 40

ROBBERY CASES

What were the robbery case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.11**	**0.45**	**3.45**	**2.01**	**0.80**	**6.25**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**0.51**
10	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.13	0.03	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.01
11	0.16	0.05	0.54	0.29	0.09	1.01	0.02	0.01	0.06
12	0.35	0.11	1.18	0.63	0.20	2.10	0.07	0.02	0.22
13	0.65	0.23	2.12	1.15	0.41	3.75	0.13	0.04	0.43
14	1.27	0.49	3.98	2.25	0.84	7.08	0.25	0.11	0.71
15	1.83	0.73	5.60	3.28	1.32	10.00	0.31	0.12	0.96
16	2.14	0.88	6.63	3.88	1.58	12.00	0.31	0.14	0.94
17	2.18	0.94	6.61	3.98	1.68	12.20	0.28	0.17	0.67

What happened to robbery cases referred to juvenile court?

	Robbery Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**10,615**	**3,322**	**7,293**	**9,807**	**3,040**	**6,767**	**808**	**282**	**526**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	20%	18%	21%	20%	18%	20%	25%	23%	26%
Yes	80%	82%	79%	80%	82%	80%	75%	77%	74%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	7%	6%	8%	8%	6%	9%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	23%	25%	21%	23%	26%	22%	16%	20%	14%
Probation	26%	28%	25%	26%	28%	25%	33%	28%	36%
Dismissed	20%	18%	21%	20%	17%	21%	19%	18%	19%
Other	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	6%	10%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 41

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CASES

What were the aggravated assault case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.99**	**1.26**	**4.53**	**3.23**	**2.11**	**7.11**	**0.70**	**0.38**	**1.82**
10	0.19	0.12	0.42	0.32	0.21	0.73	0.04	0.03	0.09
11	0.37	0.25	0.82	0.64	0.43	1.36	0.10	0.05	0.26
12	0.71	0.39	1.83	1.06	0.61	2.62	0.34	0.15	1.02
13	1.27	0.80	2.89	1.92	1.28	4.15	0.58	0.29	1.58
14	2.31	1.35	5.57	3.47	2.10	8.15	1.08	0.56	2.86
15	2.89	1.71	6.95	4.63	2.83	10.75	1.08	0.54	2.92
16	3.73	2.43	8.32	6.20	4.12	13.48	1.15	0.67	2.87
17	4.00	2.72	8.57	6.75	4.68	14.06	1.11	0.65	2.76

What happened to aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Aggravated Assault Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**18,985**	**9,395**	**9,590**	**15,755**	**8,036**	**7,719**	**3,230**	**1,359**	**1,871**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	31%	35%	28%	30%	33%	26%	39%	44%	36%
Yes	69%	65%	72%	70%	67%	74%	61%	56%	64%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%	5%	1%	0%	2%
Placement	13%	13%	14%	15%	14%	15%	6%	6%	6%
Probation	28%	29%	28%	28%	29%	27%	29%	28%	30%
Dismissed	20%	18%	23%	20%	18%	23%	20%	16%	23%
Other	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 42

BURGLARY CASES

What were the burglary case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**5.93**	**5.53**	**7.35**	**10.65**	**9.87**	**13.38**	**0.98**	**0.97**	**1.00**
10	0.89	0.69	1.58	1.59	1.23	2.87	0.14	0.12	0.22
11	1.38	1.08	2.46	2.50	1.93	4.50	0.21	0.18	0.34
12	2.62	2.19	4.11	4.53	3.72	7.35	0.61	0.58	0.75
13	4.87	4.30	6.88	8.57	7.50	12.31	1.01	0.95	1.21
14	7.38	6.74	9.54	12.98	11.74	17.25	1.47	1.49	1.43
15	9.51	9.06	11.07	17.13	16.20	20.32	1.57	1.64	1.32
16	10.19	9.82	11.48	18.58	17.89	21.02	1.41	1.42	1.38
17	9.65	9.33	10.82	17.58	16.97	19.78	1.31	1.30	1.32

What happened to burglary cases referred to juvenile court?

	Burglary Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**57,096**	**41,337**	**15,758**	**52,489**	**37,787**	**14,702**	**4,607**	**3,551**	**1,056**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	29%	30%	27%	27%	28%	25%	44%	44%	44%
Yes	71%	70%	73%	73%	72%	75%	56%	56%	56%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	14%	13%	17%	15%	14%	18%	7%	7%	6%
Probation	36%	37%	33%	37%	38%	33%	31%	31%	29%
Dismissed	13%	12%	16%	13%	12%	16%	13%	12%	15%
Other	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 43

LARCENY-THEFT CASES

What were the larceny-theft case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**12.37**	**10.77**	**17.98**	**17.56**	**15.38**	**25.19**	**6.92**	**5.93**	**10.40**
10	2.18	1.63	4.11	3.46	2.52	6.74	0.82	0.68	1.33
11	3.47	2.61	6.53	5.28	3.97	9.94	1.58	1.18	2.98
12	6.81	5.43	11.60	9.78	7.61	17.32	3.69	3.13	5.63
13	11.54	9.71	17.88	16.44	13.56	26.44	6.41	5.69	8.92
14	16.27	14.08	23.80	22.84	19.67	33.75	9.36	8.20	13.34
15	18.22	16.23	25.10	25.81	23.18	34.82	10.32	9.01	14.84
16	19.81	17.78	27.04	27.89	25.50	36.32	11.36	9.73	17.21
17	19.02	17.07	26.02	26.80	24.78	34.01	10.84	8.98	17.54

What happened to larceny-theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	Larceny-Theft Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**117,843**	**79,410**	**38,433**	**85,889**	**58,240**	**27,649**	**31,954**	**21,170**	**10,785**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	63%	65%	57%	59%	61%	54%	72%	75%	67%
Yes	37%	35%	43%	41%	39%	46%	28%	25%	33%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	5%	4%	7%	6%	5%	8%	2%	2%	3%
Probation	18%	17%	20%	20%	19%	21%	14%	12%	17%
Dismissed	9%	8%	12%	10%	8%	13%	7%	6%	9%
Other	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 44

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CASES

What were the motor vehicle theft case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**2.69**	**1.94**	**5.30**	**4.59**	**3.18**	**9.53**	**0.69**	**0.65**	**0.84**
10	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.04
11	0.14	0.09	0.29	0.23	0.16	0.49	0.04	0.03	0.08
12	0.43	0.29	0.93	0.73	0.45	1.67	0.12	0.11	0.17
13	1.51	1.04	3.13	2.42	1.57	5.39	0.56	0.50	0.77
14	3.55	2.54	7.04	5.82	3.84	12.62	1.17	1.17	1.17
15	5.15	3.83	9.69	8.73	6.20	17.39	1.41	1.37	1.56
16	5.48	3.95	10.94	9.57	6.71	19.66	1.20	1.06	1.71
17	4.61	3.34	9.17	8.11	5.68	16.77	0.92	0.87	1.12

What happened to motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	Motor Vehicle Theft Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases(16-17)	**25,325**	**14,166**	**11,159**	**22,192**	**11,876**	**10,316**	**3,133**	**2,290**	**843**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	33%	36%	30%	31%	33%	29%	46%	48%	41%
Yes	67%	64%	70%	69%	67%	71%	54%	52%	59%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%
Placement	16%	15%	16%	17%	16%	17%	8%	8%	9%
Probation	29%	29%	28%	29%	30%	28%	26%	25%	26%
Dismissed	14%	11%	18%	14%	11%	18%	13%	12%	18%
Other	6%	7%	4%	6%	7%	4%	6%	7%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 45

ARSON CASES

What were the arson case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.24**	**0.25**	**0.20**	**0.41**	**0.44**	**0.32**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.07**
10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.04
11	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.02
12	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.37	0.39	0.30	0.02	0.02	0.03
13	0.36	0.38	0.29	0.60	0.63	0.48	0.11	0.11	0.09
14	0.35	0.39	0.22	0.58	0.65	0.34	0.11	0.10	0.11
15	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.53	0.56	0.44	0.09	0.08	0.10
16	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.44	0.46	0.34	0.04	0.02	0.08
17	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.38	0.40	0.31	0.05	0.03	0.09

What happened to arson cases referred to juvenile court?

	Arson Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**2,381**	**1,922**	**459**	**2,128**	**1,741**	**388**	**253**	**181**	**71**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	43%	44%	36%	43%	44%	37%	40%	45%	*
Yes	57%	56%	64%	57%	56%	63%	60%	55%	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	*
Placement	9%	8%	14%	9%	8%	15%	8%	7%	*
Probation	28%	29%	24%	28%	29%	24%	25%	25%	*
Dismissed	15%	14%	20%	14%	14%	18%	20%	16%	*
Other	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 46

SIMPLE ASSAULT CASES

What were the simple assault case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**4.42**	**3.21**	**8.62**	**6.46**	**4.69**	**12.61**	**2.27**	**1.65**	**4.42**
10	0.59	0.38	1.31	0.96	0.66	1.99	0.20	0.09	0.59
11	1.13	0.79	2.31	1.74	1.29	3.30	0.48	0.26	1.28
12	2.06	1.33	4.54	2.94	2.00	6.20	1.12	0.63	2.81
13	3.91	2.69	8.14	5.31	3.67	10.97	2.45	1.66	5.17
14	5.66	3.93	11.56	7.85	5.29	16.60	3.35	2.50	6.26
15	6.77	4.80	13.54	9.68	6.68	19.88	3.74	2.84	6.85
16	7.30	5.49	13.69	10.93	8.17	20.60	3.49	2.69	6.36
17	7.23	5.65	12.84	11.17	8.80	19.58	3.08	2.35	5.70

What happened to simple assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Simple Assault Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**41,850**	**23,644**	**18,206**	**31,469**	**17,775**	**13,694**	**10,381**	**5,870**	**4,512**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	53%	55%	49%	50%	53%	46%	60%	62%	58%
Yes	47%	45%	51%	50%	47%	54%	40%	38%	42%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	8%	4%	4%	4%
Probation	19%	19%	19%	20%	20%	20%	16%	16%	16%
Dismissed	17%	15%	21%	18%	15%	22%	15%	13%	18%
Other	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 47

WEAPONS OFFENSE CASES

What were the weapons offense case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.04**	**0.79**	**1.92**	**1.88**	**1.46**	**3.33**	**0.17**	**0.09**	**0.44**
10	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02
11	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.35	0.02	0.00	0.09
12	0.26	0.19	0.48	0.44	0.35	0.78	0.06	0.03	0.17
13	0.64	0.48	1.20	1.09	0.86	1.88	0.17	0.08	0.49
14	1.13	0.85	2.11	1.99	1.53	3.55	0.23	0.13	0.58
15	1.60	1.20	2.98	2.85	2.20	5.05	0.30	0.16	0.79
16	1.97	1.51	3.57	3.60	2.82	6.36	0.25	0.15	0.61
17	2.29	1.75	4.23	4.23	3.30	7.55	0.26	0.13	0.71

What happened to weapons offense cases referred to juvenile court?

	Weapons Offense Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**9,901**	**5,851**	**4,050**	**9,144**	**5,544**	**3,601**	**756**	**307**	**449**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	48%	55%	38%	48%	55%	37%	56%	64%	50%
Yes	52%	45%	62%	52%	45%	63%	44%	36%	50%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Placement	9%	7%	11%	9%	7%	12%	4%	3%	5%
Probation	25%	22%	29%	25%	22%	30%	23%	20%	24%
Dismissed	13%	11%	17%	14%	12%	17%	12%	9%	15%
Other	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 48

SHOPLIFTING CASES

What were the shoplifting case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	7.00	6.21	9.84	8.84	7.98	11.96	5.07	4.36	7.62
10	1.48	1.11	2.81	2.28	1.65	4.57	0.64	0.55	0.95
11	2.31	1.76	4.32	3.36	2.53	6.36	1.21	0.94	2.20
12	4.50	3.73	7.25	6.05	4.88	10.25	2.88	2.52	4.12
13	7.17	6.18	10.67	9.30	7.91	14.25	4.94	4.38	6.93
14	9.64	8.59	13.33	12.14	10.89	16.56	7.00	6.16	9.93
15	10.01	9.12	13.16	12.52	11.72	15.32	7.39	6.42	10.88
16	10.52	9.69	13.56	12.82	12.31	14.69	8.12	6.97	12.36
17	9.71	8.82	13.00	11.59	11.12	13.32	7.73	6.40	12.67

What happened to shoplifting cases referred to juvenile court?

	Shoplifting Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**62,735**	**43,288**	**19,447**	**40,765**	**28,579**	**12,186**	**21,970**	**14,708**	**7,262**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	75%	78%	69%	73%	76%	67%	78%	82%	71%
Yes	25%	22%	31%	27%	24%	33%	22%	18%	29%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%
Probation	13%	11%	16%	14%	13%	17%	12%	9%	16%
Dismissed	5%	4%	8%	6%	5%	8%	5%	4%	7%
Other	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NJ, PA, UT, VA
(33.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 49

VANDALISM CASES

What were the vandalism case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**2.80**	**2.80**	**2.80**	**4.91**	**4.93**	**4.84**	**0.59**	**0.57**	**0.65**
10	0.77	0.75	0.84	1.40	1.37	1.52	0.11	0.10	0.12
11	1.03	0.95	1.30	1.87	1.73	2.36	0.15	0.14	0.20
12	1.76	1.67	2.09	3.08	2.90	3.69	0.37	0.36	0.42
13	2.64	2.55	2.96	4.58	4.45	5.04	0.61	0.56	0.79
14	3.59	3.56	3.69	6.21	6.17	6.38	0.82	0.81	0.86
15	4.00	3.99	4.05	6.94	6.97	6.83	0.95	0.90	1.12
16	4.34	4.44	3.98	7.66	7.88	6.91	0.86	0.85	0.87
17	3.97	4.15	3.33	7.00	7.36	5.72	0.78	0.77	0.80

What happened to vandalism cases referred to juvenile court?

	Vandalism Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**26,840**	**20,757**	**6,083**	**24,131**	**18,716**	**5,415**	**2,709**	**2,040**	**668**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	60%	62%	55%	60%	62%	55%	62%	63%	58%
Yes	40%	38%	45%	40%	38%	45%	38%	37%	42%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Probation	17%	17%	16%	17%	17%	17%	14%	14%	14%
Dismissed	14%	12%	20%	14%	12%	20%	15%	13%	20%
Other	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	5%	6%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 50

DRUG POSSESSION/USE CASES

What were the drug possession/use case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.73**	**1.65**	**2.09**	**2.71**	**2.52**	**3.56**	**0.69**	**0.73**	**0.54**
10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.02
12	0.16	0.15	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.35	0.10	0.11	0.08
13	0.50	0.49	0.54	0.70	0.65	0.92	0.29	0.32	0.14
14	1.36	1.23	1.92	1.96	1.65	3.27	0.73	0.79	0.47
15	2.48	2.35	3.05	3.79	3.48	5.16	1.12	1.19	0.82
16	3.82	3.69	4.41	6.08	5.78	7.42	1.46	1.52	1.19
17	4.75	4.53	5.74	7.73	7.27	9.77	1.62	1.66	1.40

What happened to drug possession/use cases referred to juvenile court?

	Drug Possession/Use Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**9,346**	**7,274**	**2,071**	**7,505**	**5,696**	**1,809**	**1,840**	**1,578**	**262**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	46%	50%	35%	45%	49%	34%	50%	51%	44%
Yes	54%	50%	65%	55%	51%	66%	50%	49%	56%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	16%	14%	23%	16%	14%	24%	13%	13%	16%
Probation	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	24%	22%	22%	22%
Dismissed	10%	9%	15%	10%	8%	15%	10%	9%	14%
Other	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, OH, PA, UT
(20.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 51

DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES

What were the drug trafficking case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.88**	**1.40**	**4.02**	**3.19**	**2.32**	**7.06**	**0.50**	**0.44**	**0.78**
10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.02
12	0.17	0.12	0.41	0.27	0.17	0.73	0.07	0.07	0.07
13	0.58	0.37	1.55	0.95	0.54	2.81	0.20	0.19	0.22
14	1.47	1.07	3.23	2.42	1.71	5.51	0.47	0.41	0.78
15	2.80	1.88	6.87	4.81	3.14	12.12	0.72	0.59	1.30
16	4.08	3.05	8.73	6.99	5.11	15.35	1.05	0.91	1.66
17	5.13	4.09	9.88	8.75	6.87	17.24	1.32	1.19	1.96

What happened to drug trafficking cases referred to juvenile court?

	Drug Trafficking Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**10,198**	**6,246**	**3,953**	**8,864**	**5,282**	**3,582**	**1,334**	**963**	**370**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	38%	47%	24%	36%	46%	23%	51%	57%	34%
Yes	62%	53%	76%	64%	54%	77%	49%	43%	66%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Placement	20%	15%	28%	22%	16%	29%	12%	10%	18%
Probation	27%	25%	30%	28%	26%	30%	23%	21%	29%
Dismissed	11%	9%	13%	11%	9%	13%	10%	9%	15%
Other	3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, OH, PA, UT
(20.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 52

What were the status offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Cases	Status Offenses					
		Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other	Total
Total Cases	**80,199**	**21%**	**31%**	**12%**	**22%**	**15%**	**100%**
Age							
12 or Younger	4,974	22%	3%	26%	40%	10%	100%
13	6,723	26%	6%	20%	33%	15%	100%
14	11,758	26%	9%	20%	28%	15%	100%
15	16,868	24%	19%	17%	24%	16%	100%
16	18,693	21%	39%	5%	19%	16%	100%
17 or Older	21,183	12%	62%	2%	10%	14%	100%
Sex							
Males	**47,127**	**14%**	**38%**	**11%**	**19%**	**18%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	2,988	19%	3%	25%	42%	12%	100%
13	3,388	18%	6%	22%	34%	20%	100%
14	5,609	19%	11%	22%	28%	21%	100%
15	8,868	18%	22%	17%	23%	20%	100%
16	11,417	14%	46%	6%	16%	19%	100%
17 or Older	14,857	8%	68%	2%	8%	15%	100%
Females	**33,072**	**30%**	**21%**	**12%**	**25%**	**11%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	1,986	26%	3%	27%	36%	8%	100%
13	3,335	34%	5%	18%	33%	10%	100%
14	6,149	33%	8%	19%	29%	11%	100%
15	8,000	31%	15%	16%	26%	11%	100%
16	7,276	32%	28%	5%	23%	12%	100%
17 or Older	6,326	22%	49%	2%	14%	12%	100%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Liquor law violations accounted for the largest proportion (31%) of status offense cases.
- Males were charged with a liquor law violation in 38% of their status offense cases, compared to only 21% for females.
- Female caseloads had a larger proportion of runaway cases than did male caseloads. This was true for every age group.
- Courts providing data for this table contained 32.8% of the U.S. population at risk in 1988.

Table 53

What was the likelihood that a status offense case was petitioned?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Petitioned					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
Total Cases	22	19	23	30	22	15
Sex						
Male	22	19	25	29	22	14
Female	21	19	18	32	23	17
Race						
White	21	18	23	29	24	13
Black	24	26	33	29	20	30
Other	25	13	34	49	20	16
Age						
12 or Younger	20	17	21	27	18	20
13	21	18	27	32	20	15
14	22	18	26	29	22	18
15	22	20	23	30	24	16
16	22	21	24	37	24	13
17 or Older	22	18	23	27	25	14

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Slightly fewer than one quarter (22%) of status offense cases were handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge.
- Truancy cases were more likely to be petitioned than other types of status offense cases.
- Male truancy cases were somewhat less likely to be petitioned than their female counterparts.
- Whites were more likely than blacks to have their ungovernability cases petitioned. For runaway cases, however, the reverse was true.
- Overall, there was not much variation by age in the likelihood that a status offense case was petitioned.

Table 54

What was the likelihood that a status offender was detained prior to disposition?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Detained					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	**6**	**13**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**6**
Sex						
Male	6	14	4	1	7	6
Female	7	13	3	1	6	6
Race						
White	6	13	3	1	7	5
Black	8	13	9	1	6	14
Other	7	10	4	3	7	9
Age						
12 or Younger	5	10	•	1	4	7
13	6	13	7	1	5	6
14	7	12	4	1	6	7
15	7	13	4	1	7	6
16	7	14	3	1	7	6
17 or Older	6	13	3	1	9	5
Petitioned Cases	**11**	**18**	**6**	**3**	**12**	**19**
Sex						
Male	10	20	6	2	11	19
Female	12	17	6	3	13	20
Race						
White	10	19	5	3	12	16
Black	13	15	18	2	12	28
Other	14	•	9	•	•	•
Age						
12 or Younger	10	16	•	3	12	•
13	12	20	•	2	12	•
14	13	18	10	4	12	25
15	12	17	9	2	14	18
16	11	19	6	2	11	21
17 or Older	9	20	5	•	9	16
Nonpetitioned Cases	**5**	**12**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**3**
Sex						
Male	5	12	3	0	6	4
Female	6	11	2	0	4	3
Race						
White	5	12	3	0	5	3
Black	6	13	5	0	5	8
Other	5	8	3	0	6	7
Age						
12 or Younger	3	8	•	0	2	5
13	5	11	6	0	3	3
14	5	11	3	0	4	3
15	6	13	2	0	5	4
16	5	12	2	0	6	3
17 or Older	5	12	3	1	9	3

• Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(29.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 55

What was the likelihood that a status offender was placed on probation?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed on Probation					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	**22**	**13**	**28**	**29**	**23**	**13**
Sex						
Male	22	13	28	27	23	12
Female	21	13	28	30	22	16
Race						
White	22	12	28	29	23	13
Black	22	20	29	23	23	18
Other	18	10	24	40	14	9
Age						
12 or Younger	20	14	25	25	19	21
13	22	14	30	33	22	16
14	22	14	33	30	24	13
15	22	14	32	30	23	15
16	22	13	30	25	23	12
17 or Older	21	10	26	20	22	10
Petitioned Cases	**43**	**40**	**42**	**56**	**49**	**23**
Sex						
Male	43	40	42	54	51	21
Female	44	40	41	58	47	28
Race						
White	42	36	42	56	49	21
Black	47	50	45	45	50	32
Other	52	58	35	74	53	*
Age						
12 or Younger	46	42	*	55	46	30
13	51	48	40	63	52	32
14	48	44	48	60	53	21
15	46	41	46	56	50	30
16	41	38	43	42	49	21
17 or Older	37	32	40	52	42	16
Nonpetitioned Cases	**16**	**7**	**24**	**17**	**15**	**11**
Sex						
Male	16	7	23	17	16	10
Female	15	7	25	17	14	13
Race						
White	16	7	24	18	15	11
Black	14	10	21	14	16	12
Other	7	2	18	7	4	6
Age						
12 or Younger	13	8	25	14	13	18
13	14	6	26	19	15	13
14	14	7	27	18	16	12
15	16	7	27	19	15	12
16	17	7	26	15	15	11
17 or Older	17	5	21	8	16	9

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 56

What was the likelihood that a status offender was placed out-of-home?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
Total Cases	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**
Sex						
Male	2	2	1	2	4	2
Female	2	2	1	2	5	3
Race						
White	2	2	1	2	5	2
Black	3	3	3	2	3	9
Other	2	1	3	1	4	2
Age						
12 or Younger	3	2	4	2	4	3
13	3	2	1	2	4	2
14	3	2	2	2	4	3
15	3	2	1	2	5	3
16	2	2	1	0	5	2
17 or Older	2	1	1	1	4	2
Petitioned Cases	**10**	**11**	**5**	**5**	**19**	**15**
Sex						
Male	10	11	6	5	18	15
Female	11	10	4	5	20	15
Race						
White	10	11	5	6	21	12
Black	12	10	8	5	13	29
Other	8	4	8	3	18	*
Age						
12 or Younger	15	12	*	6	24	17
13	12	14	5	5	19	14
14	12	12	8	7	18	13
15	11	10	5	5	19	16
16	10	12	6	1	19	15
17 or Older	7	6	5	5	17	15
Nonpetitioned Cases	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Only 2 in 100 status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement. These were almost exclusively limited to petitioned cases. Ten in 100 petitioned status offense cases involved out-of-home placement.

- Cases referred for ungovernability were most likely to result in out-of-home placement.

Table 57
Status Offense Case Rates by Offense and Age

	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**9.14**	**9.44**	**8.07**	**10.41**	**10.95**	**8.52**	**7.80**	**7.85**	**7.59**
Runaway (10-17)	**1.90**	**1.89**	**1.94**	**1.46**	**1.44**	**1.51**	**2.36**	**2.35**	**2.40**
10	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.05	0.03	0.11
11	0.21	0.15	0.42	0.26	0.19	0.50	0.16	0.11	0.35
12	0.67	0.59	0.95	0.58	0.54	0.70	0.77	0.65	1.21
13	1.72	1.63	2.03	1.19	1.11	1.47	2.27	2.17	2.63
14	3.05	2.98	3.32	2.05	1.97	2.30	4.12	4.04	4.38
15	3.81	3.84	3.74	2.86	2.82	2.97	4.81	4.89	4.55
16	3.49	3.60	3.11	2.74	2.84	2.39	4.29	4.40	3.88
17	2.00	2.07	1.71	1.73	1.81	1.43	2.28	2.35	2.01
Liquor (10-17)	**2.83**	**3.40**	**0.84**	**3.95**	**4.71**	**1.29**	**1.66**	**2.02**	**0.37**
10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
11	0 02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
12	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.16
13	0.36	0.42	0.17	0.37	0.41	0.23	0.35	0.43	0.10
14	1.09	1.28	0.45	1.15	1.32	0.56	1.03	1.23	0.34
15	2.94	3.51	0.95	3.54	4.18	1.34	2.31	2.81	0.54
16	6.46	7.76	1.81	9.09	10.86	2.84	3.69	4.52	0.71
17	10.14	12.16	2.87	15.05	17.94	4.66	4.98	6.09	0.97
Truancy (10-17)	**1.05**	**0.99**	**1.25**	**1.14**	**1.07**	**1.39**	**0.95**	**0.90**	**1.11**
10	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.10	0.09	0.12
11	0.24	0.21	0.34	0.29	0.25	0.42	0.18	0.16	0.25
12	0.62	0.56	0.81	0.69	0.63	0.89	0.54	0.49	0.73
13	1.29	1.23	1.52	1.42	1.37	1.59	1.16	1.08	1.45
14	2.35	2.33	2.44	2.34	2.25	2.66	2.36	2.41	2.21
15	2.66	2.59	2.94	2.83	2.77	3.05	2.49	2.39	2.81
16	0.90	0.77	1.38	1.11	0.95	1.68	0.69	0.58	1.06
17	0.29	0.25	0.46	0.38	0.31	0.61	0.21	0.18	0.30
Ungovernable (10-17)	**1.98**	**1.65**	**3.17**	**2.00**	**1.67**	**3.16**	**1.97**	**1.62**	**3.18**
10	0.24	0.18	0.46	0.36	0.28	0.66	0.11	0.07	0.25
11	0.44	0.31	0.87	0.57	0.41	1.16	0.29	0.21	0.57
12	0.98	0.69	1.96	1.03	0.73	2.11	0.91	0.66	1.81
13	2.18	1.71	3.82	2.17	1.74	3.67	2.19	1.68	3.96
14	3.28	2.63	5.53	2.97	2.35	5.09	3.61	2.91	5.99
15	3.85	3.33	5.65	3.71	3.27	5.21	3.99	3.38	6.11
16	3.19	2.79	4.62	3.26	2.87	4.64	3.12	2.71	4.59
17	1.68	1.48	2.40	1.86	1.64	2.64	1.49	1.31	2.16
Other Status (10-17)	**1.38**	**1.52**	**0.87**	**1.86**	**2.06**	**1.18**	**0.86**	**0.95**	**0.55**
10	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00
11	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.00
12	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.42	0.45	0.31	0.20	0.21	0.17
13	0.99	1.07	0.69	1.29	1.45	0.76	0.66	0.68	0.61
14	1.79	1.95	1.24	2.25	2.43	1.61	1.31	1.44	0.86
15	2.52	2.76	1.68	3.32	3.63	2.23	1.69	1.86	1.10
16	2.69	2.99	1.60	3.77	4.21	2.20	1.56	1.72	0.98
17	2.30	2.58	1.28	3.28	3.65	1.93	1.27	1.46	0.59

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 58

Status Offense Case Rates by Manner of Handling and Disposition

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases	**9.37**	**9.68**	**8.26**	**10.75**	**11.31**	**8.77**	**7.92**	**7.98**	**7.72**
Petitioned Cases	**2.05**	**2.05**	**2.03**	**2.40**	**2.47**	**2.15**	**1.68**	**1.61**	**1.91**
Placement	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.21
Probation	0.89	0.86	0.98	1.03	1.03	1.00	0.74	0.69	0.95
Dismissed	0.54	0.53	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.63	0.47	0.46	0.54
Other	0.41	0.45	0.24	0.53	0.60	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.21
Nonpetitioned Cases	**7.32**	**7.63**	**6.23**	**8.35**	**8.83**	**6.63**	**6.24**	**6.37**	**5.81**
Placement	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Probation	1.14	1.24	0.79	1.35	1.50	0.83	0.92	0.97	0.74
Dismissed	3.68	3.81	3.21	4.20	4.37	3.59	3.14	3.23	2.82
Other	2.49	2.57	2.22	2.79	2.96	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.24

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The rate of dismissal for nonpetitioned status offense cases was more than 6 times the dismissal rate for petitioned status offense cases.
- The dismissal rate was higher for males than for females in both petitioned and nonpetitioned status offense cases.
- Overall, 2.03 status offense cases were placed on probation (0.89 petitioned and 1.14 nonpetitioned) for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.
- In both petitioned and nonpetitioned status offense cases the placement rate was virtually the same for whites and nonwhites.

Table 59

Detained Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Offense

	Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Detained Cases	0.54	0.51	0.63	0.56	0.53	0.67	0.52	0.50	0.59
Runaway	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.28
Liquor	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.01
Truancy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ungovernable	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.24	0.13	0.11	0.21
Other Status	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.08

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(29.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Overall, 0.54 status offense cases involved detention for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.
- The overall detention rate was somewhat lower for females (0.52) than for males (0.56). For runaway cases, however, the detention rate for females (0.30) was substantially higher than the male rate (0.20). For truancy cases male and female detention rates were the same (0.01). For other types of status offense cases the detention rates for males were higher than the female detention rates.
- The detention rate for liquor law violation cases involving whites (0.09) was higher than the corresponding nonwhite rate (0.06).

Table 60

Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**85,238**	**79,711**	**-6.5**	**49,296**	**46,885**	**-4.9**	**35,941**	**32,826**	**-8.7**
12 or Younger	5,120	4,918	-4.0	3,075	2,956	-3.9	2,045	1,962	-4.1
13	6,499	6,642	2.2	3,080	3,352	8.8	3,419	3,290	-3.8
14	12,807	11,662	-8.9	5,901	5,562	-5.7	6,906	6,100	-11.7
15	18,431	16,767	-9.0	9,445	8,828	-6.5	8,986	7,939	-11.6
16	21,024	18,599	-11.5	12,680	11,371	-10.3	8,343	7,228	-13.4
17 or Older	21,357	21,124	-1.1	15,115	14,816	-2.0	6,242	6,307	1.0
White	**69,892**	**64,376**	**-7.9**	**41,268**	**38,518**	**-6.7**	**28,624**	**25,858**	**-9.7**
12 or Younger	3,414	3,208	-6.0	2,075	1,944	-6.3	1,339	1,264	-5.6
13	4,780	4,816	0.8	2,316	2,475	6.9	2,464	2,341	-5.0
14	9,908	8,749	-11.7	4,635	4,156	-10.3	5,273	4,593	-12.9
15	14,864	13,261	-10.8	7,686	7,041	-8.4	7,179	6,220	-13.3
16	17,883	15,613	-12.7	10,935	9,681	-11.5	6,948	5,932	-14.6
17 or Older	19,043	18,729	-1.6	13,621	13,222	-2.9	5,421	5,507	1.6
Nonwhite	**15,346**	**15,335**	**-0.1**	**8,028**	**8,367**	**4.2**	**7,317**	**6,968**	**-4.8**
12 or Younger	1,706	1,710	0.2	1,000	1,012	1.2	707	698	-1.2
13	1,720	1,826	6.2	764	878	14.9	956	949	-0.7
14	2,898	2,913	0.5	1,266	1,406	11.1	1,633	1,506	-7.8
15	3,567	3,506	-1.7	1,760	1,787	1.6	1,807	1,719	-4.9
16	3,141	2,986	-4.9	1,746	1,690	-3.2	1,395	1,296	-7.1
17 or Older	2,314	2,394	3.5	1,494	1,594	6.7	821	800	-2.5

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 61

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**68,349**	**70,998**	**3.9**	**38,253**	**42,175**	**10.3**	**30,095**	**28,822**	**-4.2**
12 or Younger	4,412	4,144	-6.1	2,674	2,494	-6.7	1,738	1,651	-5.0
13	6,162	5,793	-6.0	2,925	2,923	-0.1	3,237	2,870	-11.4
14	11,219	10,177	-9.3	5,182	4,903	-5.4	6,037	5,273	-12.7
15	15,440	14,767	-4.4	7,729	7,822	1.2	7,711	6,945	-9.9
16	15,773	16,732	6.1	9,076	10,335	13.9	6,697	6,397	-4.5
17 or Older	15,342	19,386	26.4	10,668	13,699	28.4	4,674	5,687	21.7
White	**55,557**	**57,980**	**4.4**	**31,645**	**34,975**	**10.5**	**23,913**	**23,004**	**-3.8**
12 or Younger	2,864	2,733	-4.6	1,786	1,652	-7.5	1,078	1,082	0.3
13	4,581	4,243	-7.4	2,201	2,182	-0.8	2,380	2,060	-13.4
14	8,800	7,741	-12.0	4,079	3,712	-9.0	4,721	4,029	-14.7
15	12,482	11,808	-5.4	6,285	6,296	0.2	6,196	5,512	-11.0
16	13,298	14,139	6.3	7,781	8,846	13.7	5,517	5,293	-4.1
17 or Older	13,532	17,316	28.0	9,513	12,288	29.2	4,020	5,028	25.1
Nonwhite	**12,791**	**13,018**	**1.8**	**6,609**	**7,200**	**8.9**	**6,183**	**5,818**	**-5.9**
12 or Younger	1,548	1,411	-8.8	888	842	-5.1	660	569	-13.8
13	1,582	1,550	-2.0	725	741	2.2	857	809	-5.6
14	2,419	2,436	0.7	1,103	1,192	8.1	1,316	1,244	-5.5
15	2,958	2,959	0.0	1,443	1,526	5.7	1,515	1,433	-5.4
16	2,475	2,593	4.8	1,295	1,489	15.0	1,180	1,103	-6.5
17 or Older	1,810	2,070	14.4	1,155	1,410	22.1	654	660	0.8

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 62

Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**85,238**	**79,711**	**-6.5**	**49,296**	**46,885**	**-4.9**	**35,941**	**32,826**	**-8.7**
Runaway	18,442	16,409	-11.0	6,941	6,501	-6.3	11,500	9,903	-13.8
Liquor	26,646	25,144	-5.6	19,187	18,066	-5.8	7,458	7,077	-5.1
Truancy	9,049	9,190	1.5	5,081	5,111	0.6	3,968	4,079	2.8
Ungovernable	18,539	16,982	-8.4	9,225	8,876	-3.8	9,314	8,106	-13.0
Other Status	12,562	11,987	-4.6	8,862	8,331	-6.0	3,700	3,656	-1.2
White	**69,892**	**64,376**	**-7.9**	**41,268**	**38,518**	**-6.7**	**28,624**	**25,858**	**-9.7**
Runaway	14,661	12,680	-13.5	5,521	5,000	-9.4	9,140	7,681	-16.0
Liquor	25,047	23,521	-6.1	17,930	16,796	-6.3	7,117	6,725	-5.5
Truancy	6,879	6,718	-2.3	3,821	3,709	-2.9	3,058	3,009	-1.6
Ungovernable	12,308	11,078	-10.0	6,193	5,802	-6.3	6,115	5,275	-13.7
Other Status	10,998	10,380	-5.6	7,804	7,212	-7.6	3,194	3,168	-0.8
Nonwhite	**15,346**	**15,335**	**-0.1**	**8,028**	**8,367**	**4.2**	**7,317**	**6,968**	**-4.8**
Runaway	3,781	3,729	-1.4	1,421	1,501	5.7	2,360	2,227	-5.6
Liquor	1,599	1,623	1.5	1,258	1,271	1.0	341	352	3.2
Truancy	2,171	2,471	13.9	1,260	1,402	11.3	910	1,069	17.4
Ungovernable	6,231	5,904	-5.2	3,032	3,073	1.4	3,199	2,831	-11.5
Other Status	1,564	1,607	2.8	1,058	1,119	5.8	506	488	-3.6

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 63

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**68,349**	**70,998**	**3.9**	**38,253**	**42,175**	**10.3**	**30,095**	**28,822**	**-4.2**
Runaway	16,309	14,040	-13.9	6,172	5,659	-8.3	10,137	8,381	-17.3
Liquor	18,646	23,517	26.1	13,620	16,796	23.3	5,026	6,721	33.7
Truancy	8,219	7,751	-5.7	4,582	4,349	-5.1	3,637	3,402	-6.5
Ungovernable	16,781	13,859	-17.4	8,184	7,125	-12.9	8,598	6,734	-21.7
Other Status	8,393	11,831	41.0	5,696	8,247	44.8	2,697	3,584	32.9
White	**55,557**	**57,980**	**4.4**	**31,645**	**34,975**	**10.5**	**23,913**	**23,004**	**-3.8**
Runaway	13,208	10,914	-17.4	4,932	4,346	-11.9	8,277	6,568	-20.6
Liquor	17,499	22,049	26.0	12,737	15,652	22.9	4,763	6,396	34.3
Truancy	6,322	5,682	-10.1	3,549	3,152	-11.2	2,773	2,530	-8.8
Ungovernable	11,459	9,059	-20.9	5,603	4,672	-16.6	5,856	4,387	-25.1
Other Status	7,069	10,276	45.4	4,825	7,154	48.3	2,245	3,122	39.1
Nonwhite	**12,791**	**13,018**	**1.8**	**6,609**	**7,200**	**8.9**	**6,183**	**5,818**	**-5.9**
Runaway	3,101	3,126	0.8	1,240	1,313	5.9	1,860	1,813	-2.5
Liquor	1,147	1,468	28.1	883	1,143	29.5	264	325	23.2
Truancy	1,897	2,068	9.0	1,033	1,197	15.9	864	871	0.8
Ungovernable	5,323	4,801	-9.8	2,581	2,453	-4.9	2,742	2,347	-14.4
Other Status	1,324	1,555	17.4	872	1,093	25.4	453	462	2.0

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 64
Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**85,238**	**79,711**	**-6.5**	**49,296**	**46,885**	**-4.9**	**35,941**	**32,826**	**-8.7**
Runaway	18,442	16,409	-11.0	6,941	6,501	-6.3	11,500	9,908	-13.8
Liquor	26,646	25,144	-5.6	19,187	18,066	-5.8	7,458	7,077	-5.1
Truancy	9,049	9,190	1.5	5,081	5,111	0.6	3,968	4,079	2.8
Ungovernable	18,539	16,982	-8.4	9,225	8,876	-3.8	9,314	8,106	-13.0
Other Status	12,562	11,987	-4.6	8,862	8,331	-6.0	3,700	3,656	-1.2
Age 12 or Younger	**5,120**	**4,918**	**-4.0**	**3,075**	**2,956**	**-3.9**	**2,045**	**1,962**	**-4.1**
Runaway	1,234	1,072	-13.1	631	555	-12.0	603	517	-14.2
Liquor	158	141	-11.1	90	78	-13.4	68	63	-8.1
Truancy	1,183	1,270	7.4	694	730	5.2	489	540	10.5
Ungovernable	2,002	1,922	-4.0	1,280	1,234	-3.6	721	688	-4.6
Other Status	544	513	-5.8	380	358	-5.7	164	154	-6.0
Age 13	**6,499**	**6,642**	**2.2**	**3,080**	**3,352**	**8.8**	**3,419**	**3,290**	**-3.8**
Runaway	1,741	1,765	1.4	612	625	2.2	1,129	1,140	1.0
Liquor	368	370	0.5	197	193	-1.8	171	176	3.0
Truancy	1,242	1,322	6.4	679	742	9.3	564	579	2.8
Ungovernable	2,081	2,171	4.3	951	1,110	16.7	1,130	1,061	-6.1
Other Status	1,067	1,014	-4.9	641	681	6.3	426	333	-21.8
Age 14	**12,807**	**11,662**	**-8.9**	**5,901**	**5,562**	**-5.7**	**6,906**	**6,100**	**-11.7**
Runaway	3,473	3,099	-10.8	1,053	1,066	1.3	2,420	2,032	-16.0
Liquor	1,319	1,109	-15.9	726	600	-17.4	593	509	-14.1
Truancy	2,317	2,377	2.6	1,193	1,214	1.8	1,124	1,163	3.5
Ungovernable	3,679	3,257	-11.5	1,606	1,511	-5.9	2,074	1,746	-15.8
Other Status	2,019	1,820	-9.9	1,324	1,171	-11.6	695	649	-6.6
Age 15	**18,431**	**16,767**	**-9.0**	**9,445**	**8,828**	**-6.5**	**8,986**	**7,939**	**-11.6**
Runaway	4,703	4,068	-13.5	1,648	1,558	-5.4	3,055	2,509	-17.9
Liquor	3,615	3,135	-13.3	2,240	1,929	-13.9	1,374	1,207	-12.2
Truancy	2,860	2,837	-0.8	1,577	1,541	-2.3	1,283	1,296	1.0
Ungovernable	4,342	4,036	-7.1	2,017	1,993	-1.2	2,325	2,043	-12.1
Other Status	2,911	2,691	-7.5	1,963	1,807	-7.9	948	884	-6.7
Age 16	**21,024**	**18,599**	**-11.5**	**12,680**	**11,371**	**-10.3**	**8,343**	**7,228**	**-13.4**
Runaway	4,497	3,896	-13.4	1,771	1,565	-11.7	2,725	2,331	-14.5
Liquor	8,162	7,199	-11.8	5,834	5,187	-11.1	2,329	2,012	-13.6
Truancy	1,062	1,005	-5.4	680	634	-6.8	382	371	-2.8
Ungovernable	4,122	3,499	-15.1	2,049	1,833	-10.6	2,073	1,666	-19.6
Other Status	3,180	3,000	-5.7	2,346	2,152	-8.3	834	848	1.6
Age 17 or Older	**21,357**	**21,124**	**-1.1**	**15,115**	**14,816**	**-2.0**	**6,242**	**6,307**	**1.0**
Runaway	2,795	2,509	-10.2	1,227	1,131	-7.8	1,568	1,378	-12.1
Liquor	13,024	13,190	1.3	10,100	10,079	-0.2	2,924	3,111	6.4
Truancy	385	378	-1.8	258	249	-3.5	126	128	1.6
Ungovernable	2,313	2,098	-9.3	1,322	1,196	-9.5	991	902	-9.0
Other Status	2,841	2,949	3.8	2,208	2,161	-2.1	633	788	24.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 65
Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**68,349**	**70,998**	**3.9**	**38,253**	**42,175**	**10.3**	**30,095**	**28,822**	**-4.2**
Runaway	16,309	14,040	-13.9	6,172	5,659	-8.3	10,137	8,381	-17.3
Liquor	18,646	23,517	26.1	13,620	16,796	23.3	5,026	6,721	33.7
Truancy	8,219	7,751	-5.7	4,582	4,349	-5.1	3,637	3,402	-6.5
Ungovernable	16,781	13,859	-17.4	8,184	7,125	-12.9	8,598	6,734	-21.7
Other Status	8,393	11,831	41.0	5,696	8,247	44.8	2,697	3,584	32.9
Age 12 or Younger	**4,412**	**4,144**	**-6.1**	**2,674**	**2,494**	**-6.7**	**1,738**	**1,651**	**-5.0**
Runaway	1,090	935	-14.2	623	492	-21.0	467	443	-5.2
Liquor	84	127	50.3	56	68	21.2	28	59	108.5
Truancy	1,029	97	-5.6	579	568	-1.8	450	403	-10.4
Ungovernable	1,874	1,612	-14.0	1,170	1,016	-13.1	704	596	-15.4
Other Status	334	498	49.2	246	349	41.9	88	150	69.6
Age 13	**6,162**	**5,793**	**-6.0**	**2,925**	**2,923**	**-0.1**	**3,237**	**2,870**	**-11.4**
Runaway	1,837	1,542	-16.1	669	533	-20.4	1,168	1,009	-13.6
Liquor	313	342	9.3	161	174	8.2	152	167	10.4
Truancy	1,242	1,119	-9.9	723	644	-11.0	519	475	-8.3
Ungovernable	2,150	1,789	-16.8	990	898	-9.3	1,160	890	-23.3
Other Status	621	1,002	61.3	382	674	76.5	239	328	37.1
Age 14	**11,219**	**10,177**	**-9.3**	**5,182**	**4,903**	**-5.4**	**6,037**	**5,273**	**-12.7**
Runaway	3,335	2,690	-19.3	1,095	954	-12.8	2,241	1,736	-22.5
Liquor	1,077	1,029	-4.5	615	553	-10.0	463	476	2.9
Truancy	2,103	2,031	-3.4	1,091	1,042	-4.5	1,012	988	-2.3
Ungovernable	3,411	2,631	-22.9	1,554	1,192	-23.3	1,858	1,439	-22.5
Other Status	1,293	1,796	38.9	828	1,161	40.3	465	635	36.5
Age 15	**15,440**	**14,767**	**-4.4**	**7,729**	**7,822**	**1.2**	**7,711**	**6,945**	**-9.9**
Runaway	4,143	3,492	-15.7	1,410	1,365	-3.2	2,733	2,127	-22.2
Liquor	2,745	2,931	6.8	1,777	1,777	0.0	967	1,154	19.3
Truancy	2,417	2,392	-1.1	1,333	1,297	-2.7	1,084	1,095	1.0
Ungovernable	4,145	3,296	-20.5	1,896	1,596	-15.8	2,249	1,700	-24.4
Other Status	1,990	2,656	33.5	1,313	1,787	36.1	678	869	28.2
Age 16	**15,773**	**16,732**	**6.1**	**9,076**	**10,335**	**13.9**	**6,697**	**6,397**	**-4.5**
Runaway	3,691	3,309	-10.4	1,426	1,360	-4.6	2,265	1,949	-14.0
Liquor	5,517	6,672	20.9	3,965	4,781	20.6	1,552	1,890	21.8
Truancy	971	920	-5.3	575	581	1.1	396	339	-14.4
Ungovernable	3,421	2,860	-16.4	1,618	1,475	-8.9	1,803	1,385	-23.2
Other Status	2,174	2,972	36.7	1,492	2,138	43.3	682	834	22.3
Age 17 or Older	**15,342**	**19,386**	**26.4**	**10,668**	**13,699**	**28.4**	**4,674**	**5,687**	**21.7**
Runaway	2,213	2,073	-6.3	949	955	0.6	1,264	1,118	-11.5
Liquor	8,911	12,417	39.3	7,046	9,441	34.0	1,865	2,976	59.6
Truancy	457	318	-30.5	281	217	-22.7	177	101	-43.0
Ungovernable	1,779	1,672	-6.0	956	948	-0.9	823	724	-12.0
Other Status	1,982	2,907	46.7	1,436	2,138	48.8	546	769	41.0

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 66

Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**85,238**	**79,711**	**-6.5**	**49,296**	**46,885**	**-4.9**	**35,941**	**32,826**	**-8.7**
Runaway	18,442	16,409	-11.0	6,941	6,501	-6.3	11,500	9,908	-13.8
Liquor	26,646	25,144	-5.6	19,187	18,066	-5.8	7,458	7,077	-5.1
Truancy	9,049	9,190	1.5	5,081	5,111	0.6	3,968	4,079	2.8
Ungovernable	18,539	16,982	-8.4	9,225	8,876	-3.8	9,314	8,106	-13.0
Other Status	12,562	11,987	-4.6	8,862	8,331	-6.0	3,700	3,656	-1.2
Petitioned Cases	**17,737**	**17,242**	**-2.8**	**10,202**	**10,388**	**1.8**	**7,536**	**6,854**	**-9.1**
Runaway	3,257	3,121	-4.2	1,193	1,260	5.6	2,064	1,861	-9.8
Liquor	5,667	5,878	3.7	4,332	4,575	5.6	1,334	1,303	-2.3
Truancy	3,066	2,765	-9.8	1,626	1,475	-9.3	1,440	1,290	-10.4
Ungovernable	4,076	3,675	-9.8	1,955	1,900	-2.8	2,120	1,775	-16.3
Other Status	1,671	1,803	7.9	1,095	1,178	7.6	577	625	8.3
Nonpetitioned Cases	**67,500**	**62,470**	**-7.5**	**39,095**	**36,497**	**-6.6**	**28,406**	**25,973**	**-8.6**
Runaway	15,184	13,288	-12.5	5,748	5,241	-8.8	9,436	8,047	-14.7
Liquor	20,979	19,266	-8.2	14,855	13,491	-9.2	6,124	5,774	-5.7
Truancy	5,983	6,424	7.4	3,455	3,636	5.2	2,528	2,789	10.3
Ungovernable	14,463	13,307	-8.0	7,269	6,976	-4.0	7,194	6,331	-12.0
Other Status	10,891	10,184	-6.5	7,767	7,153	-7.9	3,123	3,031	-3.0

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 67

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Offense and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**68,349**	**70,998**	**3.9**	**38,253**	**42,175**	**10.3**	**30,095**	**28,822**	**-4.2**
Runaway	16,309	14,040	-13.9	6,172	5,659	-8.3	10,137	8,381	-17.3
Liquor	18,646	23,517	26.1	13,620	16,796	23.3	5,026	6,721	33.7
Truancy	8,219	7,751	-5.7	4,582	4,349	-5.1	3,637	3,402	-6.5
Ungovernable	16,781	13,859	-17.4	8,184	7,125	-12.9	8,598	6,734	-21.7
Other Status	8,393	11,831	41.0	5,696	8,247	44.8	2,697	3,584	32.9
Petitioned Cases	**14,517**	**13,705**	**-5.6**	**7,946**	**8,366**	**5.3**	**6,570**	**5,339**	**-18.7**
Runaway	3,252	2,323	-28.6	1,205	978	-18.9	2,047	1,345	-34.3
Liquor	3,661	5,117	39.8	2,814	3,929	39.6	847	1,188	40.3
Truancy	2,910	1,990	-31.6	1,555	1,068	-31.3	1,355	922	-31.9
Ungovernable	3,629	2,549	-29.8	1,725	1,254	-27.3	1,904	1,295	-32.0
Other Status	1,064	1,726	62.1	646	1,137	75.9	418	589	40.8
Nonpetitioned Cases	**53,832**	**57,293**	**6.4**	**30,307**	**33,810**	**11.6**	**23,525**	**23,484**	**-0.2**
Runaway	13,057	11,717	-10.3	4,967	4,681	-5.8	8,090	7,036	-13.0
Liquor	14,985	18,400	22.8	10,806	12,866	19.1	4,179	5,533	32.4
Truancy	5,309	5,761	8.5	3,026	3,281	8.4	2,283	2,480	8.6
Ungovernable	13,152	11,310	-14.0	6,458	5,871	-9.1	6,694	5,439	-18.7
Other Status	7,329	10,105	37.9	5,050	7,110	40.8	2,279	2,995	31.4

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 68

Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Disposition and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**85,238**	**79,711**	**-6.5**	**49,296**	**46,885**	**-4.9**	**35,941**	**32,826**	**-8.7**
Placement	1,981	1,774	-10.5	1,061	1,024	-3.5	920	750	-18.4
Probation	17,779	17,296	-2.7	10,482	10,380	-1.0	7,297	6,916	-5.2
Dismissed	36,777	35,970	-2.2	21,170	20,988	-0.9	15,607	14,982	-4.0
Other	28,700	24,671	-14.0	16,583	14,493	-12.6	12,117	10,178	-16.0
Petitioned Cases	**17,737**	**17,242**	**-2.8**	**10,202**	**10,388**	**1.8**	**7,536**	**6,854**	**-9.1**
Placement	1,905	1,737	-8.8	1,014	1,006	-0.7	891	730	-18.0
Probation	7,781	7,524	-3.3	4,384	4,447	1.4	3,397	3,077	-9.4
Dismissed	4,619	4,571	-1.0	2,551	2,648	3.8	2,068	1,923	-7.0
Other	3,432	3,410	-0.6	2,252	2,286	1.5	1,180	1,124	-4.8
Nonpetitioned Cases	**67,500**	**62,470**	**-7.5**	**39,095**	**36,497**	**-6.6**	**28,406**	**25,973**	**-8.6**
Placement	76	37	-51.4	47	17	-63.9	29	20	-31.1
Probation	9,998	9,772	-2.3	6,098	5,933	-2.7	3,901	3,839	-1.6
Dismissed	32,158	31,399	-2.4	18,619	18,340	-1.5	13,539	13,059	-3.5
Other	25,268	21,261	-15.9	14,331	12,207	-14.8	10,937	9,054	-17.2

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 69

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Disposition and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases	**68,349**	**70,998**	**3.9**	**38,253**	**42,175**	**10.3**	**30,095**	**28,822**	**-4.2**
Placement	1,824	1,420	-22.2	901	840	-6.8	923	580	-37.1
Probation	11,751	13,617	15.9	6,741	8,295	23.1	5,010	5,321	6.2
Dismissed	30,605	32,161	5.1	17,350	18,983	9.4	13,255	13,178	-0.6
Other	24,168	23,801	-1.5	13,261	14,057	6.0	10,907	9,743	-10.7
Petitioned Cases	**14,517**	**13,705**	**-5.6**	**7,946**	**8,366**	**5.3**	**6,570**	**5,339**	**-18.7**
Placement	1,765	1,385	-21.5	864	824	-4.7	901	561	-37.7
Probation	6,332	5,416	-14.5	3,436	3,249	-5.4	2,896	2,167	-25.2
Dismissed	3,348	3,664	9.4	1,810	2,152	18.9	1,538	1,512	-1.7
Other	3,072	3,240	5.5	1,837	2,142	16.6	1,235	1,098	-11.1
Nonpetitioned Cases	**53,832**	**57,293**	**6.4**	**30,307**	**33,810**	**11.6**	**23,525**	**23,484**	**-0.2**
Placement	59	35	-40.7	37	16	-56.7	22	19	-13.6
Probation	5,420	8,201	51.3	3,306	5,047	52.7	2,114	3,154	49.2
Dismissed	27,257	28,497	4.5	15,540	16,831	8.3	11,717	11,666	-0.4
Other	21,097	20,561	-2.5	11,425	11,915	4.3	9,672	8,645	-10.6

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(30.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 70

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,329**	**4,014**	**-24.7**	**2,721**	**2,135**	**-21.5**	**2,608**	**1,878**	**-28.0**
12 or Younger	256	205	-20.1	117	114	-3.0	139	91	-34.6
13	425	341	-19.8	170	139	-18.1	256	202	-20.9
14	864	638	-26.2	308	255	-17.3	556	383	-31.1
15	1,160	940	-19.0	526	442	-16.0	634	498	-21.5
16	1,368	983	-28.2	732	560	-23.5	637	423	-33.5
17 or Older	1,256	908	-27.7	868	626	-27.9	388	282	-27.3
White	**4,284**	**3,070**	**-28.3**	**2,191**	**1,620**	**-26.1**	**2,093**	**1,450**	**-30.7**
12 or Younger	153	130	-15.2	73	72	-0.8	80	57	-28.4
13	303	232	-23.5	113	92	-19.0	190	140	-26.1
14	676	476	-29.6	235	184	-21.8	440	292	-33.8
15	916	714	-22.1	409	330	-19.4	507	384	-24.3
16	1,133	759	-33.0	597	431	-27.8	537	329	-38.8
17 or Older	1,103	759	-31.1	764	511	-33.1	339	248	-26.8
Nonwhite	**1,046**	**944**	**-9.7**	**530**	**515**	**-2.8**	**515**	**429**	**-16.9**
12 or Younger	103	75	-27.3	44	42	-6.5	58	33	-43.2
13	122	109	-10.7	56	47	-16.2	66	62	-6.0
14	188	162	-14.0	73	71	-2.9	116	91	-21.0
15	244	226	-7.5	118	112	-4.5	127	114	-10.2
16	235	224	-4.9	135	129	-4.4	100	95	-5.4
17 or Older	153	148	-2.9	104	115	10.1	49	34	-30.8

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(29.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 71

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**4,393**	**3,629**	**-17.4**	**2,075**	**1,923**	**-7.3**	**2,318**	**1,705**	**-26.4**
12 or Younger	206	186	-9.5	121	104	-13.9	85	82	-3.4
13	406	306	-24.5	148	120	-19.1	258	187	-27.6
14	785	592	-24.6	291	232	-20.2	494	359	-27.2
15	1,157	848	-26.7	464	396	-14.7	693	452	-34.7
16	1,042	891	-14.5	552	511	-7.4	490	379	-22.5
17 or Older	797	805	1.0	499	560	12.3	298	245	-17.8
White	**3,596**	**2,788**	**-22.5**	**1,693**	**1,466**	**-13.4**	**1,902**	**1,322**	**-30.5**
12 or Younger	121	122	0.6	72	67	-6.0	49	54	10.3
13	317	209	-34.2	106	81	-24.0	211	128	-39.3
14	640	445	-30.4	234	170	-27.5	405	276	-32.0
15	941	649	-31.0	364	297	-18.5	577	352	-38.9
16	880	691	-21.5	470	395	-16.0	410	296	-27.8
17 or Older	696	672	-3.5	446	457	2.3	250	216	-13.7
Nonwhite	**797**	**840**	**5.4**	**381**	**457**	**19.8**	**416**	**384**	**-7.7**
12 or Younger	85	65	-23.9	49	37	-25.3	36	28	-22.1
13	89	98	9.9	42	39	-6.7	47	59	24.6
14	145	146	0.5	57	63	9.7	88	84	-5.4
15	216	199	-7.8	99	99	-0.7	116	100	-13.9
16	161	200	23.9	82	117	42.0	79	83	5.2
17 or Older	101	133	32.1	52	103	98.3	48	30	-39.1

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 72

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,329**	**4,014**	**-24.7**	**2,721**	**2,135**	**-21.5**	**2,608**	**1,878**	**-28.0**
Runaway	2,620	1,857	-29.1	1,043	771	-26.1	1,577	1,086	-31.1
Liquor	940	630	-33.0	730	487	-33.4	210	143	-31.8
Truancy	115	71	-38.4	62	34	-45.3	53	37	-30.4
Ungovernable	1,386	1,018	-26.6	731	561	-23.3	654	457	-30.2
Other Status	268	438	63.3	154	283	83.5	114	155	36.0
White	**4,284**	**3,070**	**-28.3**	**2,191**	**1,620**	**-26.1**	**2,093**	**1,450**	**-30.7**
Runaway	2,185	1,503	-31.2	858	624	-27.3	1,326	879	-33.7
Liquor	865	545	-37.0	665	409	-38.5	200	136	-32.2
Truancy	95	55	-42.3	54	25	-53.8	41	30	-27.1
Ungovernable	966	681	-29.5	510	376	-26.3	456	306	-33.0
Other Status	172	286	65.9	104	186	79.5	69	100	45.2
Nonwhite	**1,046**	**944**	**-9.7**	**530**	**515**	**-2.8**	**515**	**429**	**-16.9**
Runaway	435	354	-18.7	185	147	-20.6	251	208	-17.2
Liquor	75	85	13.5	66	78	18.4	9	7	-22.0
Truancy	20	16	-20.0	8	9	12.5	12	7	-41.7
Ungovernable	419	336	-19.8	221	185	-16.4	198	151	-23.5
Other Status	96	152	58.6	51	97	91.5	45	55	21.9

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(29.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 73

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**4,393**	**3,629**	**-17.4**	**2,075**	**1,923**	**-7.3**	**2,318**	**1,705**	**-26.4**
Runaway	2,387	1,687	-29.3	912	687	-24.7	1,475	1,000	-32.2
Liquor	637	556	-12.8	502	431	-14.3	135	125	-7.5
Truancy	133	59	-55.6	63	30	-52.6	70	29	-58.3
Ungovernable	1,013	911	-10.1	473	507	7.1	540	404	-25.2
Other Status	222	416	87.2	124	269	117.0	98	147	49.6
White	**3,596**	**2,788**	**-22.5**	**1,693**	**1,466**	**-13.4**	**1,902**	**1,322**	**-30.5**
Runaway	2,014	1,371	-31.9	769	563	-26.8	1,246	809	-35.1
Liquor	565	483	-14.5	451	365	-19.0	114	118	3.3
Truancy	101	47	-53.6	48	22	-54.4	53	25	-52.9
Ungovernable	773	614	-20.5	350	341	-2.7	423	274	-35.3
Other Status	142	273	92.3	75	176	133.2	66	97	45.8
Nonwhite	**797**	**840**	**5.4**	**381**	**457**	**19.8**	**416**	**384**	**-7.7**
Runaway	372	316	-15.1	143	124	-13.2	229	192	-16.3
Liquor	73	73	0.2	52	66	27.1	21	7	-65.8
Truancy	32	12	-62.1	15	8	-46.9	17	4	-75.9
Ungovernable	240	296	23.4	123	166	35.0	117	130	11.3
Other Status	81	143	78.2	49	93	91.8	32	50	57.5

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 74
Detained Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,329**	**4,014**	**-24.7**	**2,721**	**2,135**	**-21.5**	**2,608**	**1,878**	**-28.0**
Runaway	2,620	1,857	-29.1	1,043	771	-26.1	1,577	1,086	-31.1
Liquor	940	630	-33.0	730	487	-33.4	210	143	-31.8
Truancy	115	71	-38.4	62	34	-45.3	53	37	-30.4
Ungovernable	1,386	1,018	-26.6	731	561	-23.3	654	457	-30.2
Other Status	268	438	63.3	154	283	83.5	114	155	36.0
Age 12 or Younger	**256**	**205**	**-20.1**	**117**	**114**	**-3.0**	**139**	**91**	**-34.6**
Runaway	146	92	-36.9	65	50	-23.1	81	42	-48.0
Liquor	6	3	-50.0	4	1	-75.0	2	2	0.0
Truancy	15	11	-25.7	10	5	-50.0	5	6	22.9
Ungovernable	77	77	0.4	33	44	31.3	43	33	-23.3
Other Status	12	21	76.6	5	14	183.8	7	7	0.0
Age 13	**425**	**341**	**-19.8**	**170**	**139**	**-18.1**	**256**	**202**	**-20.9**
Runaway	245	196	-20.0	83	64	-22.2	162	132	-18.9
Liquor	12	15	24.9	6	5	-16.8	6	10	66.7
Truancy	12	9	-26.0	9	4	-56.3	3	5	66.7
Ungovernable	134	90	-33.0	63	47	-24.4	71	42	-40.5
Other Status	22	31	41.1	9	18	99.5	13	13	0.0
Age 14	**864**	**638**	**-26.2**	**308**	**255**	**-17.3**	**556**	**383**	**-31.1**
Runaway	488	331	-32.1	142	115	-19.6	346	217	-37.3
Liquor	51	32	-36.7	29	21	-27.7	21	11	-48.8
Truancy	39	24	-37.6	15	8	-46.7	24	16	-32.0
Ungovernable	251	178	-29.1	106	77	-27.6	146	102	-30.1
Other Status	35	72	105.0	16	35	117.2	19	37	94.7
Age 15	**1,160**	**940**	**-19.0**	**526**	**442**	**-16.0**	**634**	**498**	**-21.5**
Runaway	652	475	-27.2	256	171	-33.3	396	304	-23.2
Liquor	120	85	-29.3	82	64	-22.1	38	21	-44.7
Truancy	25	18	-27.4	10	11	10.0	15	7	-52.4
Ungovernable	296	261	-12.0	142	132	-6.5	155	129	-17.0
Other Status	66	101	51.9	36	64	75.4	30	37	23.3
Age 16	**1,368**	**983**	**-28.2**	**732**	**560**	**-23.5**	**637**	**423**	**-33.5**
Runaway	685	465	-32.1	289	217	-24.7	396	248	-37.4
Liquor	233	168	-27.5	182	126	-30.7	50	42	-16.1
Truancy	17	5	-69.7	12	4	-66.7	5	1	-77.1
Ungovernable	354	233	-34.3	200	132	-33.9	154	100	-34.8
Other Status	80	111	39.1	48	79	65.1	32	32	0.0
Age 17 or Older	**1,256**	**908**	**-27.7**	**868**	**626**	**-27.9**	**388**	**282**	**-27.3**
Runaway	404	298	-26.3	208	154	-25.9	196	144	-26.8
Liquor	519	326	-37.1	427	269	-36.9	92	57	-38.1
Truancy	7	3	-55.1	6	2	-66.7	1	1	14.3
Ungovernable	273	179	-34.4	188	128	-31.6	85	51	-40.5
Other Status	53	102	92.9	40	73	83.1	13	29	123.1

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(29.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 75
Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**4,393**	**3,629**	**-17.4**	**2,075**	**1,923**	**-7.3**	**2,318**	**1,705**	**-26.4**
Runaway	2,387	1,687	-29.3	912	687	-24.7	1,475	1,000	-32.2
Liquor	637	556	-12.8	502	431	-14.3	135	125	-7.5
Truancy	133	59	-55.6	63	30	-52.6	70	29	-58.3
Ungovernable	1,013	911	-10.1	473	507	7.1	540	404	-25.2
Other Status	222	416	87.2	124	269	117.0	98	147	49.6
Age 12 or Younger	**206**	**186**	**-9.5**	**121**	**104**	**-13.9**	**85**	**82**	**-3.4**
Runaway	99	86	-12.5	54	47	-11.9	45	39	-13.3
Liquor	3	3	0.0	2	1	-50.0	1	2	100.0
Truancy	15	7	-53.6	9	4	-57.4	6	3	-47.6
Ungovernable	85	69	-19.0	53	38	-28.8	32	31	-3.1
Other Status	4	21	430.4	3	14	373.8	1	7	600.0
Age 13	**406**	**306**	**-24.5**	**148**	**120**	**-19.1**	**258**	**187**	**-27.6**
Runaway	247	172	-30.4	82	51	-37.7	164	120	-26.8
Liquor	13	15	14.6	7	5	-28.7	6	10	64.6
Truancy	18	7	-61.2	8	4	-50.0	10	3	-70.1
Ungovernable	104	82	-21.5	39	41	5.9	65	40	-38.1
Other Status	24	31	29.2	12	18	53.6	12	13	5.6
Age 14	**785**	**592**	**-24.6**	**291**	**232**	**-20.2**	**494**	**359**	**-27.2**
Runaway	457	313	-31.6	152	108	-29.1	306	205	-32.9
Liquor	61	31	-49.2	41	20	-50.6	21	11	-46.4
Truancy	29	21	-26.5	10	7	-30.0	19	14	-24.6
Ungovernable	196	160	-18.6	75	66	-11.8	121	93	-22.9
Other Status	41	67	61.8	14	32	124.0	27	35	29.3
Age 15	**1,157**	**848**	**-26.7**	**464**	**396**	**-14.7**	**693**	**452**	**-34.7**
Runaway	669	431	-35.5	223	151	-32.3	446	281	-37.1
Liquor	110	77	-30.0	73	58	-20.7	37	19	-48.4
Truancy	44	15	-65.7	21	9	-56.5	23	6	-73.8
Ungovernable	271	229	-15.4	116	117	1.1	155	112	-27.7
Other Status	63	95	50.8	31	60	94.8	32	35	8.5
Age 16	**1,042**	**891**	**-14.5**	**552**	**511**	**-7.4**	**490**	**379**	**-22.5**
Runaway	574	431	-25.0	240	198	-17.4	334	232	-30.4
Liquor	173	142	-17.5	146	110	-24.4	27	32	20.6
Truancy	16	5	-68.3	11	4	-64.3	5	1	-77.1
Ungovernable	228	208	-8.8	118	124	5.1	111	85	-23.5
Other Status	50	104	108.0	37	75	103.5	13	29	120.7
Age 17 or Older	**797**	**805**	**1.0**	**499**	**560**	**12.3**	**298**	**245**	**-17.8**
Runaway	341	254	-25.4	162	132	-18.5	179	122	-31.7
Liquor	278	287	3.4	233	236	1.2	44	51	15.4
Truancy	10	3	-68.6	4	2	-50.0	6	1	-81.0
Ungovernable	129	163	26.5	72	120	66.4	56	43	-24.6
Other Status	40	98	146.1	27	70	156.3	13	28	124.0

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 76

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1987-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change	1987	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,329**	**4,014**	**-24.7**	**2,721**	**2,135**	**-21.5**	**2,608**	**1,878**	**-28.0**
Runaway	2,620	1,857	-29.1	1,043	771	-26.1	1,577	1,086	-31.1
Liquor	940	630	-33.0	730	487	-33.4	210	143	-31.8
Truancy	115	71	-38.4	62	34	-45.3	53	37	-30.4
Ungovernable	1,386	1,018	-26.6	731	561	-23.3	654	457	-30.2
Other Status	268	438	63.3	154	283	83.5	114	155	36.0
Petitioned Cases	**1,849**	**1,477**	**-20.1**	**886**	**782**	**-11.7**	**963**	**695**	**-27.8**
Runaway	768	543	-29.3	281	242	-13.9	487	301	-38.2
Liquor	304	242	-20.5	249	193	-22.8	54	49	-10.1
Truancy	88	54	-38.9	47	25	-47.0	41	29	-29.6
Ungovernable	547	419	-23.5	245	197	-19.7	302	222	-26.5
Other Status	141	220	55.7	63	126	99.2	78	94	20.5
Nonpetitioned Cases	**3,480**	**2,536**	**-27.1**	**1,835**	**1,353**	**-26.3**	**1,645**	**1,183**	**-28.1**
Runaway	1,852	1,314	-29.0	762	529	-30.6	1,090	785	-28.0
Liquor	636	388	-39.0	481	294	-38.9	155	94	-39.4
Truancy	27	17	-37.0	15	9	-40.0	12	8	-33.3
Ungovernable	838	599	-28.5	486	364	-25.1	352	235	-33.3
Other Status	127	218	71.7	91	157	72.5	36	61	69.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(29.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 77

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**4,393**	**3,629**	**-17.4**	**2,075**	**1,923**	**-7.3**	**2,318**	**1,705**	**-26.4**
Runaway	2,387	1,687	-29.3	912	687	-24.7	1,475	1,000	-32.2
Liquor	637	556	-12.8	502	431	-14.3	135	125	-7.5
Truancy	133	59	-55.6	63	30	-52.6	70	29	-58.3
Ungovernable	1,013	911	-10.1	473	507	7.1	540	404	-25.2
Other Status	222	416	87.2	124	269	117.0	98	147	49.6
Petitioned Cases	**2,056**	**1,231**	**-40.1**	**989**	**644**	**-34.8**	**1,067**	**587**	**-45.0**
Runaway	906	459	-49.3	337	199	-41.0	569	260	-54.3
Liquor	296	196	-34.0	248	156	-37.3	48	40	-17.1
Truancy	106	43	-59.4	55	22	-60.0	51	21	-58.8
Ungovernable	615	332	-46.0	282	154	-45.4	333	178	-46.5
Other Status	133	202	52.0	67	114	70.8	66	88	33.0
Nonpetitioned Cases	**2,337**	**2,397**	**2.6**	**1,086**	**1,279**	**17.8**	**1,251**	**1,118**	**-10.6**
Runaway	1,481	1,228	-17.1	575	488	-15.1	906	740	-18.3
Liquor	341	360	5.5	254	275	8.2	87	85	-2.1
Truancy	27	16	-40.5	8	8	-3.3	19	8	-57.0
Ungovernable	399	579	45.2	191	353	84.4	207	226	9.0
Other Status	89	214	139.5	57	155	170.8	32	59	83.6

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 78

RUNAWAY CASES

What were the runaway case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.83**	**1.84**	**1.82**	**1.37**	**1.38**	**1.35**	**2.32**	**2.32**	**2.31**
10	0.08	0.06	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.23	0.04	0.03	0.09
11	0.20	0.14	0.39	0.24	0.17	0.47	0.15	0.11	0.32
12	0.65	0.57	0.93	0.54	0.50	0.69	0.76	0.63	1.18
13	1.66	1.58	1.95	1.12	1.06	1.34	2.24	2.13	2.59
14	2.97	2.91	3.18	1.94	1.89	2.10	4.06	3.98	4.31
15	3.66	3.71	3.49	2.65	2.67	2.60	4.72	4.80	4.42
16	3.38	3.53	2.81	2.60	2.76	2.04	4.19	4.35	3.63
17	1.94	2.04	1.55	1.65	1.77	1.22	2.23	2.32	1.89

What happened to runaway cases referred to juvenile court?

	Runaway Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**15,596**	**12,199**	**3,397**	**6,030**	**4,727**	**1,303**	**9,566**	**7,472**	**2,094**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	84%	85%	83%	85%	86%	84%	83%	84%	82%
Yes	16%	15%	17%	15%	14%	16%	17%	16%	18%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Probation	5%	5%	7%	4%	4%	6%	6%	5%	8%
Dismissed	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%
Other	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 79

STATUS LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION CASES

What were the status liquor law violation case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**2.83**	**3.40**	**0.84**	**3.95**	**4.71**	**1.29**	**1.66**	**2.02**	**0.37**
10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
11	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
12	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.16
13	0.36	0.42	0.17	0.37	0.41	0.23	0.35	0.43	0.10
14	1.09	1.28	0.45	1.15	1.32	0.56	1.03	1.23	0.34
15	2.94	3.51	0.95	3.54	4.18	1.33	2.31	2.81	0.55
16	6.46	7.76	1.80	9.09	10.86	2.83	3.69	4.51	0.72
17	10.14	12.16	2.87	15.05	17.94	4.66	4.98	6.09	0.97

What happened to status liquor law violation cases referred to juvenile court?

	Status Liquor Law Violation Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**25,197**	**23,559**	**1,638**	**18,109**	**16,827**	**1,282**	**7,088**	**6,732**	**355**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	77%	77%	66%	75%	75%	66%	82%	82%	69%
Yes	23%	23%	34%	25%	25%	34%	18%	18%	31%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Probation	10%	10%	13%	11%	10%	14%	8%	7%	11%
Dismissed	5%	5%	10%	6%	5%	11%	5%	5%	9%
Other	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	5%	5%	9%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

APPENDIX A

METHODS

METHODS

This appendix describes the data and the statistical procedures employed to develop national estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1988.

JUVENILE COURT DATA

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series utilizes data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by state and county agencies responsible for the collection and/or dissemination of information on the processing of youth through the juvenile courts. These data are not the result of a census or scientifically designed (probability) sampling procedure. They are also not the result of a uniform data collection effort. The national estimates were developed by using data from all courts who were willing and able to provide data for this work.

The data used in this report fall into one of two general categories: case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking/management information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases handled by the court and usually contain information on the age, sex and race of the youth referred, the date and source of referral, the offense(s) charged, whether or not the youth was detained, whether or not the case was petitioned, the date of disposition, and the disposition of the case. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and state agencies. These figures describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period (e.g., calendar year, fiscal year).

Two data bases containing information on juvenile court activity were constructed. The structure of each court's case-level data set (e.g., the definition of data elements, their codes, and interrelationships) was unique, having been designed to meet the informational needs and demands of the state or local jurisdiction. These disparate case-level data sets were combined by converting (recoding) each into a common (national) data format, a process which required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set. The combination of these standardized data sets formed the **national case-level data base**.

Case-level data from each jurisdiction were also summarized to produce court-level aggregate statistics for these jurisdictions. These aggregate statistics were combined with those from the courts which only contributed court-level aggregate statistics to form the **national court-level data base**.

In all, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over 96% of the U.S. youth population contributed either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics on their delinquency and status offense cases. However, not all of this juvenile court information was used to generate the national estimates. Each data set contributed to the archive was studied to determine its structural characteristics (e.g., unit of count and coding rules) and its consistency with data previously supplied by the same source. To be used in this report the data had to be compatible with the report's unit of count (i.e., a **case disposed**), the data source had to report consistently for at least a two-year period and had to represent the complete reporting of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed by the court in 1988.

Case-level data describing 569,389 delinquency cases handled by 1,171 jurisdictions in 23 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1988 these courts had jurisdiction over 50% of

the nation's youth population at risk. An additional 368 jurisdictions in 6 other states (District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Washington) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 124,787 delinquency cases. In 1988 these courts had jurisdiction over 12% of the nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases which were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,539 jurisdictions containing 62% of the nation's youth population at risk (Table A-1).

Case-level data describing 38,850 status offense cases handled formally by 1,202 jurisdictions in 22 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1988 these courts had jurisdiction over 47% of the nation's youth population at risk. An additional 368 jurisdictions in 6 other states (District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Washington) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 7,015 petitioned status offense cases. In 1988 these courts had jurisdiction over 13% of the nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on petitioned status offense cases which were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,570 jurisdictions containing 60% of the nation's youth population at risk (Table A-2).

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The number and type of juvenile court cases in a county are highly related to the size and demographic composition of the youth population in the county that is potentially under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Consequently, a critical element in the development of the national estimates was the construction of a measure of a county's youth population at risk for juvenile court referral.

Every state in the nation defines an upper age limit of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction (see "Upper Age of Jurisdiction" in the *Glossary of Terms* section). While there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction statutes, and extended jurisdiction provisions), it was decided that the upper age of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction would be the best upper age limit for the youth population at risk measure. A survey of the case-level data showed that very few delinquency or status offense cases involved youth below the age of 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of youth population at risk measure was set at 10 years of age.

Table A-1

1988 County Cluster Profiles: Delinquency Data

County Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	Counties Reporting Compatible Data — Number of Counties — Case-Level	Court-Level	Total	Percent of Youth Population at Risk
1	Under 9,183	2,523	914	316	1,230	46%
2	9,183 - 36,300	407	177	36	213	54%
3	36,301 - 95,000	114	54	9	63	57%
4	95,001 or more	37	26	7	33	91%
Total		3,081	1,171	368	1,539	62%

Table A-2

1988 County Cluster Profiles: Status Offense Data

County Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	Counties Reporting Compatible Data: Number of Counties Case-Level	Court-Level	Total	Percent of Youth Population at Risk
1	Under 9,183	2,523	960	316	1,276	48%
2	9,183 - 36,300	407	173	36	209	53%
3	36,301 - 95,000	114	44	9	53	48%
4	95,001 or more	37	25	7	32	90%
Total		3,081	1,202	368	1,570	60%

Consequently, in a New York county where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 15, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 15 years of age residing in that county; in California where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 17 years of age. In summary, the youth population at risk in a county was operationally defined as the number of youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. While a juvenile court is likely to handle a few cases involving youth who are above or below the age limits of their youth population at risk, it was decided that the youth population at risk was the best indicator of that segment of the total population that generates juvenile court activity. The decision to exclude these youth from the population at risk calculations enabled the case rate statistic (which is an integral part of the national estimation procedure) to be more sensitive to variations in the volume and nature of court activity across jurisdictions.

The 1988 youth population at risk estimates for each county in the country were developed using data from two sources. Demo-Detail, a private source of small area population data, provided 1988 county-level population estimates within age and race groups. The automated data file contained estimates of the number of white and nonwhite individuals in five-year age groups (i.e., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19) residing in each county in the nation. To develop white and nonwhite youth population at risk estimates for each county, it was necessary to break these five-year blocks into individual age groups.

The age profile of a county's 10- to 19-year-old population varies with the economic and sociological characteristics of the county as well as the variations in the size of the birth cohorts over the five-year period. For example, a county that includes a major university or a military base would tend to have a far greater proportion of its 15- to 19-year-old group aged 18 and 19 than would counties without such facilities. In addition, the distribution of individuals within a five-year group would be influenced by the relative sizes of the individual year birth cohorts. Consequently, for example, counties in 1988 would tend to have a larger proportion of 15-year-olds in the 15-19 age group than they did in 1980 because of changes in the birth rates. Therefore, to divide each five-year age group into individual ages it was necessary to estimate for each county separately and to control for variations in the size of the birth cohorts. Data on the *1980 Modified County Population* data file compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census provide a 10-19 age profile for each county nationwide based on

the 1980 decennial census. These data reflected the variations across age groups within a five-year block in 1980; however, these proportions could not be directly applied to the 1988 data because of additional variations in birth rates across years. Variations in the size of the birth cohorts surviving in 1980 and 1988 were found in *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1045: United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1988.*

By combining 1988 estimates of the number of white and nonwhite individuals aged 10-14 and 15-19 with the county's 1980 10-19 age group profile and the size of the surviving individual birth cohorts in 1980 and 1988, estimates were developed of the number of white and nonwhite youth in each individual age group between 10 and 19 residing in the county in 1988. Using these estimates and controlling for the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state, 1988 county-level youth population at risk figures for whites and nonwhites were generated.

THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

National estimates of the number and the characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1988 were developed using the national case-level data base, the national court-level data base and county-level youth population at risk figures. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure was that the dynamics which produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size. County was selected as the unit of aggregation because most juvenile court jurisdictions were concurrent with county boundaries, most juvenile court data report the county in which the case was handled, and because youth population estimates could be developed by county.[1]

Each county in the country was placed in one of four clusters based on the estimated number of 10- through 17-year-olds residing in the county. The population boundaries of the four county clusters were established so that each cluster contained approximately one-quarter of the nation's 10- through 17-year-old population. The numbers of white and nonwhite youth at risk ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were developed for each county cluster, establishing six race/age population at risk groups within each county cluster. These population at risk groups incorporated the state variations in the upper ages of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

The estimation procedure developed independent estimates of the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned status offense cases handled by the courts in each cluster. Since identical procedures were used to develop national delinquency and status offense estimates, only the petitioned delinquency procedures will be discussed in detail. The stages of the estimation procedure are outlined in Tables A-3 through A-11.

Within each county cluster, jurisdictions reporting petitioned delinquency data consistent with this series' reporting requirements were identified in the national case-level data base. From the population at risk data, the numbers of white and nonwhite youth ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were compiled for these jurisdictions. The national

[1]Florida's juvenile court data was the only information used in this report which could not be aggregated by county. These data were collected by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) which identified the HRS district in which the case was handled. Florida's juvenile courts (which were not county based, but organized into 20 multi-county district courts) did not collect case-level information. In order to utilize the quality data collected by HRS, the aggregation criterion was relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1988 there were 3,137 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's 67 counties with the 11 HRS districts, the total number of aggregation units for this report became 3,081. Therefore, while the report uses the term county to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the variation introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

case-level data base was summarized to determine the number of petitioned delinquency cases within each county cluster that involved youth in each of the six race/age population groups. For example, a total of 2,471,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 lived in the counties in Cluster 4 which reported compatible data and generated a total of 31,150 petitioned delinquency cases (Table A-3). From these data case rates were developed for each of the six race/age groups within each county cluster. For example, in Cluster 4 the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 in the population was:

$$(31{,}150 / 2{,}471{,}000) \times 1{,}000 = 12.61.$$

Next, the information contained in the national court-level data base was added and the case rates adjusted. Each single court-level statistic was disaggregated into six race/age group counts. This was accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction's county cluster, the relationships among the six race/age case rates (developed using the case-level data) were paralleled in the aggregate statistic. For example, to disaggregate the single court-level statistic from a county in Cluster 2 with an upper age of jurisdiction of 15, the Cluster 2 white and nonwhite case rates for 10- through 15-year-olds (11.20 and 28.48 from Table A-3) were applied to the population at risk figures for that county. If this county had a youth population at risk of 12,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 and 6,000 nonwhite youth in the same age group, one could estimate that 44.0% of all petitioned delinquency cases involved white youth and the remaining 56.0% of cases involved nonwhite youth as follows:

$$\frac{(11.20 \times 12{,}000)}{(11.20 \times 12{,}000 + 28.48 \times 6{,}000)} = 0.440$$

$$\frac{(28.48 \times 6{,}000)}{(11.20 \times 12{,}000 + 28.48 \times 6{,}000)} = 0.560.$$

By applying these proportions to the reported aggregate statistic of 300 cases, it would be estimated that this jurisdiction handled 132 white youth and 168 nonwhite youth age 15 or younger in 1988. In this way, case counts for the six race/age groups were developed from the aggregate case counts from each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

These disaggregated counts were added to those developed from the case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of petitioned delinquency cases handled involving each of the six race/age groups in each of the four county clusters by all jurisdictions reporting compatible data. The population at risk figures for the entire sample were also compiled. Together, the case counts and the population at risk figures generated a set of overall sample case rates for each of the six race/age groups within each of the four county clusters (Table A-4).

National estimates of the number of petitioned delinquency cases involving each race/age group within each cluster were then calculated by multiplying each of the sample's six race/age group case rates (from Table A-4) within each county cluster by the corresponding youth population at risk for all (reporting and nonreporting) counties in the cluster (see Table A-5).

With national estimates of the total number of cases processed involving each race/age group in each county cluster, the next step was to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This was accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records found in the national case-level data base. For example, it was estimated that courts in County Cluster 4 processed a total of 23,500 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth age 16 (Table A-5). The national case-level data base contained a total of 16,545 case records from counties in Cluster 4 involving white youth age 16 (from Table A-3). Consequently, for all national estimate analyses, each of these case records was weighted by a factor of 1.42 or:

$$23{,}500 / 16{,}545 = 1.42.$$

National estimates of each case characteristic could not be based on all case records in the sample. Some data sets did not record all the information needed to produce a complete standardized record in the national reporting format. Table A-12 indicates the standardized data that were available from each jurisdiction's data set and, therefore, the

sample upon which the various case characteristic estimates were based. When analyses involved missing data within the sample, national estimates were constructed by, once again, assuming that missing data were similar in structure to that of the nonmissing data. Consequently, missing data were imputed by reviewing the characteristics of similar cases in a multidimensional data matrix which controlled for the county cluster, the age, sex and race of the youth, the offense charged, and the court's response to the case (i.e., the detention, adjudication and disposition decisions). For example, if adjudication information was missing on a set of cases involving 16-year-old white males petitioned to court for a property offense who were detained and placed on probation in a county in Cluster 2, then the proportion of these cases that were assumed to be adjudicated was estimated to be equal to the adjudication profile of cases with similar characteristics which reported the adjudication information.

VALIDITY OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report are based on analyses of an extensive data base of hundreds of thousands of automated case records and a large set of aggregate caseload statistics. However, the accuracy of the estimates are open to criticism because the data were not generated from a probability sample. One approach for assessing the accuracy of such estimates is, where possible, to compare them with similar estimates from other independent sources. Currently, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and the FBI's *Crime in the United States* series both provide a measure of the number of referrals made by law enforcement agencies to juvenile courts. Even though the two reports look at this aspect of juvenile court processing from somewhat different points of view and both are based on nonprobability samples, a comparison of these independent estimates should provide some evidence on their validity.

The essential differences between the two independent estimates may lead to somewhat different counts. The FBI data report the number of *arrests* that were *referred* to juvenile courts in a calendar year, while this report presents the number of *cases disposed* by juvenile courts in a calendar year that were referred by law enforcement agencies. Therefore the two data collection procedures look at the same event from different perspectives. First, even though a court case may encompass more than one arrest, it is likely that only a small percentage of juvenile court cases fall into this category. Past research has shown that over 80% of court referrals involve only one offense and, therefore, only one arrest. In addition, it is likely that a high percentage of the multiple offense cases were also the result of a single arrest. A second difference between the two national estimates is the point in the processing where the counting occurs; the police data measure flow at the point of referral to court, while the court data count a case when it is disposed. If it is assumed that the flow of cases remains reasonably constant over a time frame, this difference should have a minimal effect on the annual estimates. If, however, case rates varied over time, the difference between the estimates should decline as the comparison period increases. In summary, while there are inherent differences between the two independent estimates, the comparison should enable some assessment of their validity.

Chapters 1 and 2 of this report provide estimates of the number of delinquency cases (966,000) and the number of petitioned status offense cases (34,000) referred to juvenile court by law enforcement agencies. However, estimates of the referral characteristics of informally handled status offense cases were not presented for reasons discussed earlier. Consequently, to enable the comparison of the two reporting series, a special analysis was performed on the juvenile court data to develop an estimate of the number of nonpetitioned status offense cases that were referred to court by law enforcement agencies. This procedure used the same methods described in the development of the other national estimates and applied them to a large set of nonpetitioned status offense case records and aggregate court-level statistics. The analysis estimated that a total of 142,000 nonpetitioned status offense cases disposed in 1988 were referred to court by law enforcement agencies.

The 1988 estimate using the court data of the number of delinquency and status offense cases referred by law enforcement agencies (1,142,000) was 10% greater than the estimate derived from the FBI data (1,035,000). Over the seven-year period from 1982 through 1988 the sum of the annual estimates differed by only 4%. In all, the two independent estimates are quite similar and the finding adds support to the validity of the estimates presented in both series.

Admittedly, this comparison focuses on only one aspect of the information found in this report. But the fact that this is the only point of contact between the information presented in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and any other national reporting program attests to the unique contribution of this work to the juvenile justice community.

Table A-3

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,456	232	205	294	50	43
2	1,894	280	249	328	52	40
3	1,868	282	296	548	83	84
4	2,471	371	395	905	119	125
Total	7,689	1,164	1,144	2,074	303	292

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	13,869	7,162	8,161	4,795	2,258	2,064
2	21,219	9,407	10,547	9,329	3,972	4,191
3	26,252	12,236	15,473	21,339	8,468	9,781
4	31,150	16,545	20,794	27,210	12,090	14,494
Total	92,490	45,350	54,975	62,673	26,788	30,530

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	9.52	30.93	39.89	16.31	45.13	47.95
2	11.20	33.62	42.31	28.48	76.41	103.77
3	14.05	43.35	52.31	38.94	102.56	116.25
4	12.61	44.62	52.70	30.07	101.69	116.05
Total	12.03	38.95	48.05	30.21	88.27	104.39

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-4

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,970	316	248	336	58	45
2	2,307	349	285	387	62	43
3	2,157	331	329	637	98	99
4	3,265	514	418	1,276	181	136
Total	9,698	1,510	1,279	2,636	399	323

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	16,856	8,718	9,778	5,063	2,391	2,132
2	24,641	11,138	12,311	10,272	4,387	4,515
3	28,761	13,586	16,992	24,405	9,972	11,562
4	37,986	21,047	22,370	36,119	17,189	15,917
Total	108,244	54,489	61,451	75,859	33,939	34,126

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	8.56	27.59	39.45	15.06	41.27	47.90
2	10.68	31.88	43.21	26.55	71.11	103.81
3	13.33	41.05	51.67	38.31	101.39	116.40
4	11.63	40.99	53.57	28.30	94.75	117.31
Total	11.16	36.09	48.04	28.78	84.98	105.65

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-5

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,341	691	537	708	112	74
2	4,274	655	503	760	109	68
3	3,872	624	492	1,079	165	135
4	3,585	573	428	1,411	203	139
Total	16,072	2,543	1,961	3,957	590	416

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	37,200	19,100	21,200	10,600	4,500	3,500
2	45,700	20,900	21,700	20,200	7,800	7,000
3	51,600	25,600	25,400	41,400	16,700	15,700
4	41,700	23,500	22,900	39,900	19,300	16,300
Total	176,100	89,000	91,300	112,100	48,300	42,500

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.68	2.66	2.60	2.21	2.01	1.69
2	2.15	2.22	2.06	2.16	1.96	1.68
3	1.97	2.09	1.64	1.94	1.98	1.60
4	1.34	1.42	1.10	1.47	1.59	1.13

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-6

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,077	184	154	276	48	41
2	1,410	234	200	292	49	37
3	1,569	255	266	476	79	81
4	1,977	371	395	666	119	125
Total	6,033	1,044	1,015	1,710	294	283

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	16,753	6,462	5,032	4,803	1,447	1,202
2	23,044	8,612	8,253	7,272	2,382	1,898
3	26,546	9,512	11,806	15,663	4,783	5,087
4	33,226	13,541	16,446	18,595	6,658	7,560
Total	99,569	38,127	41,537	46,333	15,270	15,747

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	15.55	35.18	32.59	17.39	30.28	29.58
2	16.34	36.80	41.37	24.92	49.05	51.68
3	16.92	37.26	44.35	32.89	60.46	63.15
4	16.81	36.52	41.68	27.93	56.00	60.53
Total	16.50	36.53	40.94	27.10	51.88	55.68

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-7

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,523	239	167	318	55	41
2	1,864	281	211	364	59	40
3	1,861	283	275	549	89	89
4	3,001	499	401	1,188	178	132
Total	8,249	1,302	1,055	2,419	381	303

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	24,855	8,960	5,545	5,798	1,739	1,237
2	31,463	10,883	9,157	9,589	3,065	2,198
3	32,345	11,251	13,078	17,975	5,418	5,646
4	45,063	17,375	17,192	28,015	9,429	8,792
Total	133,726	48,469	44,972	61,377	19,651	17,873

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	16.32	37.41	33.21	18.24	31.53	29.83
2	16.88	38.69	43.35	26.33	52.22	54.53
3	17.38	39.82	47.50	32.77	61.12	63.40
4	15.01	34.84	42.87	23.57	52.89	66.47
Total	16.21	37.23	42.65	25.37	51.61	58.97

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-8

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,341	691	537	708	112	74
2	4,274	655	503	760	109	68
3	3,872	624	492	1,079	165	135
4	3,585	573	428	1,411	203	139
Total	16,072	2,543	1,961	3,957	590	416

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	70,900	25,900	17,900	12,800	3,500	2,200
2	72,100	25,300	21,800	20,000	5,700	3,700
3	67,300	24,800	23,400	35,400	10,100	8,500
4	53,800	20,000	18,400	33,300	10,800	9,300
Total	264,100	96,000	81,400	101,400	30,000	23,600

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4.23	4.00	3.55	2.67	2.39	1.79
2	3.13	2.94	2.64	2.75	2.40	1.95
3	2.54	2.61	1.98	2.26	2.11	1.68
4	1.62	1.47	1.12	1.79	1.62	1.22

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-9

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,524	244	218	303	52	45
2	1,846	271	241	312	49	38
3	1,527	219	228	478	71	72
4	2,436	364	388	866	112	117
Total	7,332	1,098	1,074	1,959	283	271

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	4,809	2,374	2,691	1,013	355	225
2	5,296	1,701	1,652	1,116	334	153
3	4,106	858	974	2,337	319	184
4	4,334	602	530	2,439	289	159
Total	18,545	5,535	5,847	6,905	1,297	721

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	3.16	9.74	12.37	3.34	6.88	5.03
2	2.87	6.27	6.87	3.58	6.78	4.08
3	2.69	3.92	4.28	4.89	4.51	2.56
4	1.78	1.65	1.37	2.82	2.59	1.36
Total	2.53	5.04	5.45	3.52	4.58	2.66

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-10

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2,037	328	261	345	60	46
2	2,259	341	276	371	59	41
3	1,816	267	261	567	87	87
4	3,230	507	411	1,237	174	128
Total	9,342	1,444	1,209	2,521	379	302

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	5,785	2,855	3,188	1,051	360	226
2	6,174	2,022	1,937	1,236	366	163
3	4,587	982	1,098	2,723	383	223
4	5,298	767	572	3,274	419	176
Total	21,844	6,626	6,795	8,284	1,528	788

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.84	8.70	12.22	3.04	6.05	4.89
2	2.73	5.93	7.01	3.33	6.21	4.01
3	2.53	3.67	4.21	4.80	4.43	2.56
4	1.64	1.51	1.39	2.65	2.41	1.38
Total	2.34	4.59	5.62	3.29	4.03	2.61

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-11

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,341	691	537	708	112	74
2	4,274	655	503	760	109	68
3	3,872	624	492	1,079	165	135
4	3,585	573	428	1,411	203	139
Total	16,072	2,543	1,961	3,957	590	416

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	12,300	6,000	6,600	2,100	600	300
2	11,700	3,900	3,500	2,500	700	300
3	9,800	2,300	2,100	5,200	700	300
4	5,900	900	600	3,700	500	200
Total	39,700	13,000	12,800	13,500	2,500	1,100

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.56	2.53	2.45	2.07	1.73	1.40
2	2.21	2.28	2.14	2.27	1.99	1.69
3	2.38	2.67	2.13	2.21	2.29	1.87
4	1.36	1.44	1.12	1.53	1.70	1.21

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-12

Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1988

Case Characteristic	Percent of Estimation Sample	Data Sources
Age at referral	99	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SC SD TX UT VA WI
Sex	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SC SD TX UT VA WI
Race	93	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ ND OH PA SC SD TX UT VA WI
Source of referral	71	AL AZ CA CT HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NY ND OH PA SC TX UT VA
Reason for referral	96	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SC SD TX UT VA WI
Secure detention	81	AL AZ CA FL IA MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SC SD TX VA
Adjudication	82	AL AZ CA CT FL HI MN NJ NY ND OH PA SC TX VA
Disposition	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SC SD TX UT VA WI

AL - Alabama
AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona
CA - California
CT - Connecticut
FL - Florida
HI - Hawaii
IA - Iowa
MD - Maryland
MN - Minnesota
MS - Mississippi
MO - Missouri
NE - Nebraska
NJ - New Jersey
NY - New York
ND - North Dakota
OH - Cuyahoga Co., Ohio
PA - Pennsylvania
SC - South Carolina
SD - South Dakota
TX - Texas
UT - Utah
VA - Virginia
WI - Wisconsin

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADJUDICATED: Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender.

CASE RATE: The number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The actual population base for the case rate statistic varies on the nature of the case rate. For example, the population base for the *Nonwhite Case Rate* is the total number of nonwhite youth aged 10 through 17 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. Similarly, the *Case Rate for 17-Year-Olds* is the total number of youth age 17 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. See *Youth Population at Risk*.

DELINQUENCY: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. See *Reason for Referral*.

DELINQUENT ACT: An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. *Delinquent acts* include *crimes against persons*, *crimes against property*, *drug offenses*, and *crimes against public order*, as defined under *Reason for Referral*, when such acts are committed by juveniles.

DEPENDENCY CASE: Those cases covering neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

DETENTION: The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

DISPOSITION: Definite action taken or treatment plan decided upon or initiated regarding a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

> **Waive/Transfer to Criminal Court** - Cases which were waived or transferred to a criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing.
>
> **Placement** - Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.
>
> **Probation** - Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.
>
> **Dismissed** - Cases dismissed (including those warned counselled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated.
>
> **Other** - A variety of miscellaneous dispositions not included above. This category includes such dispositions as fines, restitution, and community service, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated and those dispositions coded as *Other* in the original data.

FORMAL HANDLING: See *Manner of Handling*.

INFORMAL HANDLING: See *Manner of Handling*.

INTAKE DECISION: The decision made by juvenile court intake which results in either the case being handled informally at the intake level or being petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

JUDICIAL DECISION: The decision made in response to a petition which asks the court to adjudicate or waive the youth. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

JUDICIAL DISPOSITION: The disposition rendered in a case after the judicial decision has been made.

JUVENILE: Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction* and *Youth Population at Risk*.

JUVENILE COURT: Any court which has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

MANNER OF HANDLING: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth a delinquent, status offender or a dependent child, or to waive the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult. Nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases are those cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

NONPETITIONED CASE: See *Manner of Handling*.

PETITION: A document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, a status offender, or dependent and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or asking that an alleged delinquent be waived to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

PETITIONED CASE: See *Manner of Handling*.

RACE: The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

NOTE: Coding of race and ethnicity is based upon OMB Revised Exhibit F, Circular No. A-46, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting. That exhibit provides standard classifications for recordkeeping, collection, and presentation of data on race and ethnicity in Federal program administrative reporting and statistical activities. These classifications should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. They were developed in response to needs expressed by both the executive branch and the Congress to provide for the collection and use of compatible, nonduplicated, exchangeable racial and ethnic data by Federal agencies.

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Nonwhite - Includes *Black* and *Other* racial categories.

REASON FOR REFERRAL: The most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

Crimes Against Persons - This category includes *criminal homicide*, *forcible rape*, *robbery*, *aggravated assault*, *simple assault*, and *other person offenses* as defined below.

1. **Criminal Homicide** - Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. *Criminal homicide* is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms *murder*, *nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter*, *negligent (involuntary) manslaughter*, and *vehicular manslaughter*. The term is broader than the Index Crime category used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include *negligent manslaughter* or *vehicular manslaughter*.

2. **Forcible Rape** - Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some states have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states do not distinguish between *forcible rape* of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.) Other violent sex offenses are contained in *Other Offenses Against Persons*.

3. **Robbery** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

4. **Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

    a. **Aggravated Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names *aggravated assault and battery*, *aggravated battery*, *assault with intent to kill*, *assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter*, *atrocious assault*, *attempted murder*, *felonious assault*, and *assault with a deadly weapon*.

    b. **Simple Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. *Simple assault* is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in *Other Offenses Against Persons*.

5. **Other Offenses Against Persons** - This category includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes Against Property - This category includes *burglary*, *larceny*, *motor vehicle theft*, *arson*, *vandalism*, *stolen property offenses*, *trespassing*, and *other property offenses* as defined below.

1. **Burglary** - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

2. **Larceny** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.

3. **Motor Vehicle Theft** - Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes *joyriding* or *unauthorized use of a motor vehicle* as well as *grand theft auto*.

4. **Arson** - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without his consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

5. **Vandalism** - Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without his consent, or public property, except by burning.

6. **Stolen Property Offenses** - Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category *stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.

7. **Trespassing** - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

8. **Other Property Offenses** - This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug Law Violations - Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category *drug abuse violations*.

Offenses Against Public Order - This category includes *weapons offenses*; *nonviolent sex offenses*; *liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice;* and *other offenses against public order* as defined below.

1. **Weapons Offenses** - Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category *weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*

2. **Sex Offenses** - All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories *prostitution and commercialized vice* and *sex offenses*. It includes offenses such as *statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery*, etc.

3. **Liquor Law Violations, Not Status** - Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes *public intoxication, drunkenness* and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code *status liquor law violations*. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with *disorderly conduct*.)

4. **Disorderly Conduct** - Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called *disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly*, and *riot*.

5. **Obstruction of Justice** - This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than *technical violations* which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes *contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest*, etc.

6. **Other Offenses Against Public Order** - This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g. *escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations*, etc.

Other Delinquent Acts - This category includes those offenses which contain a combination of person, property, drug and/or public order offenses or those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data.

Status Offenses - Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary (and some states may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), for the purposes of this report the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses:

1. **Running Away** - Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

2. **Truancy** - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

3. **Ungovernability** - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as *unruly, unmanageable, incorrigible*, etc.

4. **Status Liquor Law Violations** - Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some states treat consumption of alcohol and

public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)

5. **Other Status Offenses** - This category includes a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data.

Dependency Offenses - Those actions which come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians, such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

In the Data Briefs chapter, offenses are also grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). These groupings are:

Index Violent Offenses - The offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Index Property Offenses - The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Nonindex Delinquency Offenses - All offenses not contained within the two Crime Index categories above. However, for this work status offenses are reported in their own category and are not included within the report's nonindex crime category.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake (which initiates court processing).

Law Enforcement Agency - Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

Other - Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors, teachers, principals, attendance officers, social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens and a variety of miscellaneous sources of referral, which are often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

STATUS OFFENSE: Behavior which is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, running away from home). See *Reason for Referral*.

UNIT OF COUNT: Throughout this report the unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the calendar year. Each **case** represents a youth referred to the juvenile court for a new referral for one or more of the reasons described under *Reason for Referral*. The term **disposed** means that during the year some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or initiated (see *Disposition*). Within this definition it is possible for a youth to be involved in more than one case within the calendar year.

UPPER AGE OF JURISDICTION: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by this report, in three states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper

age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most states there are exceptions to the age criteria which place or permit youth at or below the state's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most states if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labelled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of states, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all states, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK: For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. For dependency matters this is the number of children at or below the upper age of court jurisdiction. In all states the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most states individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these states, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction*.

APPENDIX C

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY

This appendix presents information on the courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status and dependency caseloads for the year. It also presents the total population of the reporting jurisdiction, its 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction population and its 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction population. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 youth at risk) are presented for each case type for the state (or jurisdiction). Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the 10 through upper age population, while rates for dependency cases are based on the 0 through upper age population.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, there were others which reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. When states have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also noted.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in this appendix in a column labeled **All Reported Cases**. By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1988, there are several reporting jurisdictions that were not able to aggregate data for this time frame. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1988. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to make comparisons between data sets.

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
ALABAMA [3]										
BALDWIN	97300	12300	27000	184	126	83	217	---	---	---
CALHOUN	122000	15000	32400	540	88	287	187	163	---	---
COLBERT	53400	6200	13900	8	6	0	7	---	---	---
CULLMAN	67400	8800	18300	202	60	106	88	78	---	---
DALLAS	53200	8100	16800	243	85	85	24	59	---	---
DE KALB	54900	7000	14900	91	33	21	79	30	---	---
ELMORE	50100	6500	13900	29	39	4	1	---	---	---
ETOWAH	103000	12500	27200	293	71	147	38	109	---	---
HOUSTON	80800	10200	23200	204	324	106	318	---	---	---
JACKSON	50100	6300	13800	171	128	92	122	79	---	---
JEFFERSON	680200	74200	173400	1836	710	389	586	1050	---	---
LAUDERDALE	82500	9400	21200	166	50	32	7	29	---	---
LEE	81800	8300	19000	301	97	116	48	204	---	---
LIMESTONE	52700	6400	14300	47	52	12	23	3	---	---
MADISON	235600	27200	63200	563	348	36	338	64	---	---
MARSHALL	72900	9300	19400	109	229	66	83	---	---	---
MOBILE	393800	49100	114800	1925	942	180	1214	808	---	---
MONTGOMERY	214800	24800	60700	1011	433	248	235	571	---	---
MORGAN	101600	12400	28000	241	84	111	24	2	---	---
RUSSELL	51600	6700	14400	145	58	59	30	185	---	---
SHELBY	86100	9800	24400	224	82	45	57	107	---	---
TALLADEGA	75600	10500	22700	129	103	57	76	164	---	---
TUSCALOOSA	146400	16200	37000	795	87	174	24	264	---	---
WALKER	69800	8800	18900	118	10	111	15	---	---	---
43 Small Counties	1041300	138000	177700	2108	1020	822	1314	1233	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4118900	503800	894400	11683	5265	3389	5155	5202	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.19	10.45	6.73	10.23	5.82	---	---

State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned status data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 67 counties with 41 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

ALASKA [4]										
ANCHORAGE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	352
BARROW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	88
BETHEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	108
CORDOVA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
DILLINGHAM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
FAIRBANKS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	209

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
ALASKA [4]										
GLENALLEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
JUNEAU	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	58
KENAI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	201
KETCHIKAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59
KODIAK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36
KOTZEBUE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	64
NOME	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51
PALMER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	77
PETERSBURG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
SITKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60
SEWARD	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
TOK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
UNALASKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
VALDEZ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
WRANGELL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
Totals for Reporting Courts	542200	62500	163200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1414
Rates for Reporting Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 21 courts reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARIZONA [5]										
APACHE	62700	10400	26300	81	123	48	95	6	---	---
COCHISE	100400	12900	29300	380	989	6	284	31	---	---
COCONINO	92000	11600	27800	472	691	120	440	19	---	---
MARICOPA [6]	2045700	220800	532700	5961	11265	380	5277	518	---	---
MOHAVE	85200	8200	19300	188	794	4	415	55	---	---
NAVAJO	77000	12600	30600	235	375	98	226	27	---	---
PIMA	638600	65800	158000	2018	5265	75	2534	525	---	---
PINAL	110800	13900	33700	530	753	63	449	71	---	---
YAVAPAI	97500	8800	21000	332	621	33	260	3	---	---
YUMA	115000	13500	34900	431	1069	0	569	40	---	---
4 Small Counties	95500	12600	30400	512	631	152	346	40	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3520400	391200	944000	11140	22576	979	10895	1335	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.47	57.70	2.50	27.85	1.41	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned status data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	1988 POPULATIONS 10 Through Upper Age	1988 POPULATIONS 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
ARKANSAS [7]										
BENTON	94900	10400	24100	89	282	17	300	21	0	---
CRAIGHEAD	65200	7400	16600	202	85	52	32	109	0	---
CRITTENDEN	51000	8100	17800	249	0	41	0	70	0	---
FAULKNER	56000	6500	14500	24	0	14	0	45	0	---
GARLAND	77400	7800	16900	625	1	63	20	33	0	---
JEFFERSON	90600	11000	26000	644	16	54	10	341	16	---
MISSISSIPPI	56800	7200	17800	84	165	38	51	17	0	---
PULASKI	360700	39600	97700	787	3	336	0	405	0	---
SALINE	61100	8300	17800	178	0	59	1	66	0	---
SEBASTIAN	101000	11500	27200	192	666	36	253	86	0	---
WASHINGTON	111700	11100	26600	218	359	15	6	59	0	---
WHITE	54100	6600	14200	84	0	30	0	39	0	---
63 Small Counties	1222800	151000	340800	2742	499	544	493	698	60	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2403200	286400	657900	6118	2076	1299	1166	1989	76	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.36	7.25	4.54	4.07	3.02	0.12	---
State has 75 counties with 75 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 75 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 75 counties with 75 reporting petitioned status data and 75 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 75 counties with 75 reporting petitioned dependency data and 75 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CALIFORNIA [8]										
ALAMEDA	1234700	114900	279000	3814	4346	19	167	1579	---	---
BUTTE	171800	16100	38400	323	450	9	71	527	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	756800	81300	190500	2360	2865	47	219	1144	---	---
EL DORADO	117800	12200	27900	199	530	1	66	80	---	---
FRESNO	606500	68200	171700	1938	4752	109	1787	798	---	---
HUMBOLDT	114100	10800	26800	339	398	14	218	158	---	---
IMPERIAL	111300	15100	36100	222	588	1	99	175	---	---
KERN	515500	57700	153800	2034	1240	4	609	1193	---	---
KINGS	89100	10700	28500	379	850	0	448	137	---	---
LAKE	51500	4500	11000	114	240	4	33	73	---	---
LOS ANGELES	8651600	891100	2198000	18548	8797	125	1103	10238	---	---
MADERA	80100	10600	24700	529	414	11	58	126	---	---
MARIN	228200	19200	42700	329	282	26	64	83	---	---
MENDOCINO	75700	7600	19300	311	401	11	45	130	---	---
MERCED	169400	20400	55400	627	1264	15	497	162	---	---
MONTEREY	348200	35200	89900	1190	1249	41	149	169	---	---
NAPA	105700	10600	23300	227	20	7	11	98	---	---
NEVADA	76200	8100	18200	75	257	1	65	100	---	---
ORANGE	2256000	243300	548700	6524	4316	120	954	1860	---	---
PLACER	153100	17900	39400	269	608	16	438	127	---	---
RIVERSIDE	956300	97500	249800	3063	2591	9	452	1672	---	---

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
CALIFORNIA [8]										
SACRAMENTO	968100	98200	242200	3269	4021	14	795	1515	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO	1255700	141200	364400	2936	5023	51	428	1947	---	---
SAN DIEGO	2350200	226600	551100	4012	4156	21	760	3628	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO	746100	45700	106200	1862	3310	37	250	2248	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN	456500	53100	132500	2541	1934	133	1038	935	---	---
SAN LUIS OBISPO	207600	18500	42800	322	485	18	363	77	---	---
SAN MATEO	624600	55600	129100	1089	1161	12	49	2124	---	---
SANTA BARBARA	345000	32200	76900	654	1182	11	472	295	---	---
SANTA CLARA	1423600	151400	357300	2473	3366	112	450	1616	---	---
SANTA CRUZ	225600	19800	48900	402	979	15	151	182	---	---
SHASTA	137900	16000	36800	363	575	4	63	221	---	---
SOLANO	308900	34100	89000	1274	244	32	26	508	---	---
SONOMA	362000	35800	85400	832	1608	19	153	168	---	---
STANISLAUS	337100	39500	94600	1092	2264	5	240	339	---	---
SUTTER	61200	7000	16000	81	332	0	79	70	---	---
TULARE	296500	36500	92200	1366	203	67	127	566	---	---
VENTURA	640100	75400	182400	1664	3414	168	1162	589	---	---
YOLO	131100	12700	31100	180	444	0	54	219	---	---
YUBA	56700	6300	15700	146	357	0	34	73	---	---
18 Small Counties	399200	43600	101000	835	2001	53	595	585	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	28203600	2902100	7069000	70807	73517	1362	14842	38534	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.40	25.33	0.47	5.11	5.45	---	---
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 58 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned status data and 58 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
COLORADO [9]										
ADAMS	283700	33400	78800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2592
ARAPAHOE	395600	45400	108600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1572
BOULDER	219800	19800	48900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1226
DENVER	500700	39500	95500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1399
EL PASO	402500	46800	104000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2671
JEFFERSON	442000	52400	120400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1440
LARIMER	184300	18100	43600	---	---	---	---	---	---	713
MESA	89000	9500	23900	---	---	---	---	---	---	524
PUEBLO	128500	15600	35100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1237
WELD	136300	14700	38100	---	---	---	---	---	---	652
53 Small Counties	559900	63100	152500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3153
Totals for Reporting Counties	3342400	352400	849400	---	---	---	---	---	---	17179
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	1988 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1988 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
CONNECTICUT [10]										
DANBURY	---	---	---	154	177	16	31	---	---	---
FAIRFIELD	---	---	---	1142	951	75	176	---	---	---
HARTFORD	---	---	---	1658	1066	162	265	---	---	---
LITCHFIELD	---	---	---	188	194	35	38	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	---	---	---	112	189	19	44	---	---	---
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	1172	763	92	108	---	---	---
NEW LONDON	---	---	---	384	319	75	88	---	---	---
TOLLAND	---	---	---	208	235	51	60	---	---	---
WATERBURY	---	---	---	409	293	56	69	---	---	---
WINDHAM	---	---	---	138	245	63	115	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	3235200	253700	681900	5565	4431	644	994			
Rates for Reporting Districts				21.94	17.47	2.54	3.92	---	---	---
State has 10 venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency and 10 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 10 venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned status data and 10 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
DELAWARE [11]										
KENT	108000	13900	30600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1554
NEW CASTLE	429100	44100	102000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4957
SUSSEX	114800	12700	28000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1689
Totals for Reporting Counties	651900	70700	160600	---	---	---	---	---	---	8200
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 3 counties with 3 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [12]										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	619000	51800	108000	3802	1904	---	---	440	43	---
Rates for Reporting Jurisdiction				73.35	36.73	---	---	4.07	0.40	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
FLORIDA [13]										
DISTRICT 1	527900	63300	143100	2146	1224	63	593	---	---	---
DISTRICT 2	522900	61300	140300	2953	1821	171	519	---	---	---
DISTRICT 3	962100	94800	213400	3765	2356	254	968	---	---	---
DISTRICT 4	1280800	136600	315000	6705	5987	163	901	---	---	---
DISTRICT 5	1096100	86400	186900	6628	1172	203	888	---	---	---
DISTRICT 6	1485700	157700	354100	9830	5198	203	2140	---	---	---
DISTRICT 7	1350900	148100	330900	8056	3330	247	1344	---	---	---
DISTRICT 8	846700	68600	153700	3707	2258	149	644	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
FLORIDA [13]										
DISTRICT 9	1157300	96200	225700	5388	4583	138	728	---	---	---
DISTRICT 10	1179900	97500	224700	3066	5477	63	797	---	---	---
DISTRICT 11	1887600	185000	443900	8021	4719	102	1690	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	12297800	1195400	2731600	60265	38125	1756	11212	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.42	31.89	1.47	9.38	---	---	---
State has 11 counties with 11 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 11 counties with 11 reporting petitioned status data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
GEORGIA [14]										
BARTOW	53300	5800	14500	---	---	---	---	---	---	396
BIBB	157200	15600	39700	---	---	---	---	---	---	960
CARROLL	69300	7600	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	553
CHATHAM	220700	22300	56300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1337
CHEROKEE	87400	10600	25700	---	---	---	---	---	---	430
CLARKE	78900	5400	14600	---	---	---	---	---	---	822
CLAYTON	171500	17500	46000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1233
COBB	426700	41100	102700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2307
COLUMBIA	63100	7500	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	267
COWETA	50100	5600	13800	---	---	---	---	---	---	494
DE KALB	550200	52200	123100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2033
DOUGHERTY	101700	11900	30000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1094
DOUGLAS	73200	8500	22000	---	---	---	---	---	---	695
FAYETTE	56300	7800	17000	---	---	---	---	---	---	295
FLOYD	79900	7600	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	436
FULTON [15]	650400	57600	151500	2142	2884	286	743	656	117	---
GLYNN	60300	6200	15700	---	---	---	---	---	---	636
GWINNETT	326700	33900	88800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2015
HALL	90400	8900	22400	---	---	---	---	---	---	622
HENRY	53000	5700	14400	---	---	---	---	---	---	374
HOUSTON	88700	10000	25300	---	---	---	---	---	---	765
LOWNDES	74400	7600	19700	---	---	---	---	---	---	327
MUSCOGEE	178900	17200	43800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1931
RICHMOND	195100	19200	49100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1519
ROCKDALE	52300	6400	14500	---	---	---	---	---	---	271
SPALDING	55300	6300	15500	---	---	---	---	---	---	473
TROUP	53800	5700	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	723

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
GEORGIA [14]										
WALKER	58100	6000	14300	---	---	---	---	---	---	226
WHITFIELD	70700	7700	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	618
130 Small Counties	2120100	237600	578800	---	---	---	---	---	---	11194
Totals for Reporting Counties	6367900	663000	1646100	2142	2884	286	743	656	117	35046
Rates for Reporting Counties				37.19	50.07	4.97	12.90	4.33	0.77	---
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 159 counties with 158 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
HAWAII [16]										
HAWAII	117200	13800	34700	322	639	46	449	114	8	---
HONOLULU	842300	92100	218100	2682	803	591	1384	560	36	---
MAUI	92400	10500	25400	89	505	15	267	5	0	---
1 Small County	48900	5800	13900	353	155	19	71	149	2	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1100800	122200	292200	3446	2102	671	2171	828	46	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.21	17.21	5.49	17.77	2.83	0.16	---
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned status data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned dependency data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
IDAHO [17]										
ADA	198800	23100	56300	915	840	---	---	94	22	---
BANNOCK	68800	7900	20700	385	214	---	---	56	2	---
BONNEVILLE	73300	9300	25100	286	166	---	---	33	0	---
CANYON	91800	11500	27400	477	123	---	---	68	18	---
KOOTENAI	68100	8300	19200	299	54	---	---	23	7	---
TWIN FALLS	55300	6800	16900	255	36	---	---	16	2	---
38 Small Counties	448100	54900	140900	1283	757	---	---	194	83	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1004300	121800	306400	3900	2190	---	---	484	134	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.01	17.98	---	---	1.58	0.44	---
State has 44 counties with 44 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 44 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 44 counties with 44 reporting petitioned dependency data and 44 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
ILLINOIS [18]										
CHAMPAIGN	173400	13500	34200	200	---	0	---	96	---	---
COOK [19]	5285900	496200	1263200	15352	1118	60	60	7058	24	---
DE KALB	76000	5900	15600	99	---	3	---	1	---	---
DU PAGE	755700	71300	191300	725	---	15	---	141	---	---
HENRY	52800	5800	14500	33	---	1	---	19	---	---
JACKSON	60200	4100	10900	70	---	3	---	12	---	---
KANE	321700	34300	89400	350	---	0	---	0	---	---
KANKAKEE	97400	10400	26000	103	---	8	---	55	---	---
KNOX	54900	4500	12500	41	---	1	---	23	---	---
LAKE	505800	51200	133900	245	---	0	---	126	---	---
LA SALLE	107400	10100	26100	521	---	0	---	0	---	---
MCHENRY	171200	19000	47900	117	---	0	---	77	---	---
MCLEAN	124200	9800	26300	140	---	8	---	58	---	---
MACON	123200	11600	30700	387	---	13	---	103	---	---
MADISON	252900	25100	63000	437	---	1	---	198	---	---
PEORIA	179100	16300	43900	254	---	3	---	185	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	153600	14300	37700	100	---	1	---	62	---	---
ST. CLAIR	271900	30400	75600	443	---	4	---	183	---	---
SANGAMON	179700	16600	42500	248	---	4	---	2	---	---
TAZEWELL	122600	11900	31700	84	---	0	---	68	---	---
VERMILION	91100	8800	22500	75	---	1	---	56	---	---
WHITESIDE	62200	6400	16200	55	---	0	---	---	---	---
WILL	350100	38300	101600	314	---	0	---	91	---	---
WILLIAMSON	58100	5000	13000	37	---	6	---	32	---	---
WINNEBAGO	252700	24800	63400	289	---	10	---	298	---	---
68 Small Counties	1483700	146700	356800	2366	---	75	---	764	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11367700	1092100	2774100	23085	1118	217	60	9708	24	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.14	2.25	0.20	0.12	3.50	0.02	---
State has 102 counties with 93 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 102 counties with 92 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 102 counties with 89 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
INDIANA [20]										
ALLEN	306100	36200	86100	462	---	---	---	424	---	---
BARTHOLOMEW	65200	7800	18000	167	---	---	---	84	---	---
CLARK	89600	11000	24800	309	---	---	---	65	---	---
DELAWARE	119800	13500	28900	136	---	---	---	77	---	---
ELKHART	151700	18000	43900	588	---	---	---	182	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
INDIANA [20]										
FLOYD	64500	8100	17900	102	---	---	---	39	---	---
GRANT	76200	9200	19900	110	---	---	---	27	---	---
HAMILTON	101100	13800	29700	406	---	---	---	14	---	---
HENDRICKS	77300	10500	23000	294	---	---	---	39	---	---
HOWARD	84100	10600	23800	281	---	---	---	19	---	---
JOHNSON	87800	11000	24900	4	---	---	---	18	---	---
KOSCIUSKO	64800	6800	17900	105	---	---	---	41	---	---
LAKE	474300	58800	137600	979	---	---	---	580	---	---
LA PORTE	103800	12600	28800	118	---	---	---	28	---	---
MADISON	132400	17000	35700	685	---	---	---	74	---	---
MARION	794200	84400	202800	3665	---	---	---	0	---	---
MONROE	104400	8600	20400	383	---	---	---	182	---	---
MORGAN	54400	7700	16400	142	---	---	---	71	---	---
PORTER	123200	15000	36100	205	---	---	---	125	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	242800	26500	61600	847	---	---	---	313	---	---
TIPPECANOE	125000	11100	26000	172	---	---	---	124	---	---
VANDERBURGH	166200	16500	39600	334	---	---	---	541	---	---
VIGO	106700	10900	25300	473	---	---	---	19	---	---
WAYNE	71800	8600	19000	86	---	---	---	92	---	---
68 Small Counties	1756800	216900	501400	3331	---	---	---	1112	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5544200	651100	1509400	14384	---	---	---	4290	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.09	---	---	---	2.84	---	---

State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

IOWA [21]										
BLACK HAWK	123000	12900	32300	291	436	1	2	4	0	---
CLINTON	52100	6200	14200	156	127	0	0	270	3	---
DUBUQUE	90200	11400	25800	176	464	10	17	2	0	---
POLK	321600	33100	80100	0	1	0	0	1	0	---
POTTAWATTAMIE	88300	10700	25100	250	396	1	12	114	90	---
SCOTT	154900	18100	43200	305	650	3	16	118	1	---
STORY	71300	5800	13400	77	201	1	1	0	0	---
68 Small Counties	1198800	134900	321600	1260	4210	42	190	560	220	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2100100	233200	555700	2515	6485	58	238	1069	314	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.78	27.81	0.25	1.02	1.92	0.57	---

State has 99 counties with 75 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 75 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 99 counties with 75 reporting petitioned status data and 75 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 99 counties with 75 reporting petitioned dependency data and 75 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
KENTUCKY [22]										
BOONE	55100	7400	17300	---	---	---	---	---	---	523
BOYD	52400	5900	13100	---	---	---	---	---	---	113
CAMPBELL	82000	9800	22600	---	---	---	---	---	---	808
CHRISTIAN	62400	6500	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	751
DAVIESS	88100	10500	24200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1021
FAYETTE	224700	20500	48100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1667
HARDIN	94900	12100	25800	---	---	---	---	---	---	699
JEFFERSON	679400	70600	167000	---	---	---	---	---	---	8052
KENTON	140100	16000	38200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1772
MCCRACKEN	59400	6200	14400	---	---	---	---	---	---	512
MADISON	56800	5600	12400	---	---	---	---	---	---	423
PIKE	80500	11600	25900	---	---	---	---	---	---	197
WARREN	82800	8200	21000	---	---	---	---	---	---	783
107 Small Counties	1978700	253200	566700	---	---	---	---	---	---	11783
Totals for Reporting Counties	3737400	444200	1011900	---	---	---	---	---	---	29104
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 120 counties with 120 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
LOUISIANA [23]										
ACADIA	59400	7100	18500	---	---	---	---	---	---	238
ASCENSION	59900	7000	18700	---	---	---	---	---	---	155
BOSSIER	93400	9700	26000	---	---	---	---	---	---	296
CADDO	273600	27800	73600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1121
CALCASIEU	171900	18000	48900	---	---	---	---	---	---	94
EAST BATON ROUGE	386700	37700	103100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1209
IBERIA	68000	7800	20400	---	---	---	---	---	---	407
JEFFERSON	476100	46600	121800	---	---	---	---	---	---	3445
LAFAYETTE	166000	16500	44400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1181
LAFOURCHE	86200	10000	25300	---	---	---	---	---	---	436
LIVINGSTON	73700	8800	23100	---	---	---	---	---	---	305
ORLEANS	540300	53400	140300	---	---	---	---	---	---	3255
OUACHITA	148000	16200	41700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1920
RAPIDES	141800	15500	39100	---	---	---	---	---	---	374
ST. BERNARD	69000	7100	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	467
ST. LANDRY	87700	10500	27100	---	---	---	---	---	---	335
ST. MARY	60600	7200	18700	---	---	---	---	---	---	210

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
LOUISIANA [23]										
ST. TAMMANY	154900	17300	46200	---	---	---	---	---	---	175
TANGIPAHOA	93600	10400	27500	---	---	---	---	---	---	533
TERREBONNE	98400	11300	30300	---	---	---	---	---	---	449
VERMILION	53500	5500	15600	---	---	---	---	---	---	255
VERNON	60500	5400	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	260
42 Small Parishes	1060300	118800	308000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6132
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4483400	475700	1254000	---	---	---	---	---	---	23252
Rates for Reporting Parishes				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 64 parishes with 64 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MAINE [24]										
ANDROSCOGGIN	101400	12100	27300	228	---	---	---	53	---	---
AROOSTOOK	85500	11600	24300	202	---	---	---	53	---	---
CUMBERLAND	236200	24900	56200	737	---	---	---	109	---	---
KENNEBEC	114300	12800	29600	525	---	---	---	33	---	---
OXFORD	50800	6200	13300	126	---	---	---	8	---	---
PENOBSCOT	139900	16200	35400	419	---	---	---	94	---	---
YORK	167100	19500	44400	804	---	---	---	64	---	---
9 Small Counties	301300	36000	79900	1032	---	---	---	140	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1196500	139300	310500	4073	---	---	---	554	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.24	---	---	---	1.78	---	---
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MARYLAND [25]										
ALLEGANY	74200	7900	16700	146	113	40	104	63	0	---
ANNE ARUNDEL	419900	46700	106500	711	1363	16	313	4	0	---
BALTIMORE	681100	69500	143900	1446	2789	28	247	3	1	---
CARROLL	119800	15200	33300	202	489	11	188	0	0	---
CECIL	70900	10300	21300	176	283	9	142	0	1	---
CHARLES	97300	13100	31300	299	472	5	209	2	0	---
FREDERICK	141200	16000	38600	287	501	16	278	0	0	---
HARFORD	168000	21100	46600	395	603	8	132	2	0	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	1988 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1988 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
MARYLAND [25]										
HOWARD	163600	20300	44400	266	387	5	223	1	0	---
MONTGOMERY	705600	76400	168800	390	2804	7	410	2	1	---
PRINCE GEORGE'S	691700	78000	178200	2060	2580	5	586	3	0	---
ST. MARY'S	71500	8800	20600	167	197	2	90	1	0	---
WASHINGTON	116700	13000	27600	169	446	31	261	1	0	---
WICOMICO	72200	7100	16700	96	318	1	93	0	0	---
BALTIMORE CITY	742600	77900	187200	4105	3236	18	376	4	1	---
9 Small Counties	264700	30300	66600	657	1260	18	668	31	4	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4601100	511500	1148200	11572	17841	220	4320	117	8	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.62	34.88	0.43	8.45	0.10	0.01	---
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned status data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned dependency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MASSACHUSETTS [26]										
BARNSTABLE	177200	14400	34600	1074	---	69	---	18	---	---
BERKSHIRE	138500	12900	31000	798	---	202	---	59	---	---
ESSEX	650100	60300	148000	1459	---	212	---	58	---	---
FRANKLIN	66300	6100	15300	598	---	56	---	4	---	---
HAMPDEN	445600	43500	106400	1499	---	144	---	59	---	---
HAMPSHIRE	140300	11100	26100	541	---	70	---	30	---	---
MIDDLESEX	1390600	121600	293200	4650	---	664	---	136	---	---
NORFOLK	611300	57600	131200	1172	---	221	---	183	---	---
PLYMOUTH	429900	47000	114600	1947	---	145	---	86	---	---
SUFFOLK	664400	45800	114400	3222	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORCESTER	668300	63800	158700	2400	---	375	---	88	---	---
2 Small Counties	17900	1100	3700	135	---	4	---	2	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5400400	485200	1062700	19495	---	2162	---	723	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.18	---	4.92	---	0.68	---	---
State has 14 counties with 13 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 12 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 14 counties with 12 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
MICHIGAN [27]										
ALLEGAN	89200	10300	25800	362	52	---	---	138	6	---
BAY	114500	12300	30100	207	72	---	---	105	0	---
CALHOUN	138100	14200	34600	729	81	---	---	189	0	---
CLINTON	56800	7100	17300	22	32	---	---	23	0	---
EATON	93000	10300	25800	147	120	---	---	13	0	---
GENESEE	435400	48200	119400	430	797	---	---	346	133	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	62300	6100	15800	345	65	---	---	35	0	---
INGHAM	281800	24100	63800	279	810	---	---	246	19	---
IONIA	55300	6500	15800	88	38	---	---	9	0	---
ISABELLA	53700	4900	11700	181	144	---	---	78	0	---
JACKSON	148000	15000	37100	318	54	---	---	264	0	---
KALAMAZOO	220300	20200	51400	176	201	---	---	196	0	---
KENT	489000	47700	127100	616	619	---	---	456	0	---
LAPEER	73400	9900	23100	327	18	---	---	17	0	---
LENAWEE	89800	10000	24400	146	89	---	---	99	0	---
LIVINGSTON	111200	14900	33500	124	0	---	---	30	0	---
MACOMB	713700	73600	174500	664	682	---	---	207	110	---
MARQUETTE	70100	6300	16300	88	43	---	---	32	0	---
MIDLAND	73300	8200	20300	131	1	---	---	79	0	---
MONROE	135300	16400	39600	219	73	---	---	33	2	---
MONTCALM	52700	5900	14500	100	232	---	---	48	0	---
MUSKEGON	159600	16800	43100	243	139	---	---	188	0	---
OAKLAND	1056600	107000	256400	1004	2144	---	---	385	0	---
OTTAWA	178700	18400	49300	339	464	---	---	60	0	---
SAGINAW	215500	25400	60500	802	142	---	---	266	0	---
ST. CLAIR	144000	16800	39700	204	0	---	---	145	0	---
ST. JOSEPH	59700	6200	16300	203	0	---	---	0	0	---
SHIAWASSEE	70100	8800	21100	143	275	---	---	63	24	---
TUSCOLA	55700	7000	16300	100	0	---	---	67	0	---
VAN BUREN	68400	7900	19500	189	167	---	---	79	0	---
WASHTENAW	270300	22200	55200	487	43	---	---	126	0	---
WAYNE	2140900	225000	553800	5388	4556	---	---	3526	115	---
50 Small Counties	1105500	115000	282800	2588	1684	---	---	979	77	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	9081900	948600	2335900	17389	13837	---	---	8527	486	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.33	14.59	---	---	3.65	0.21	---

State has 83 counties with 82 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 83 counties with 82 reporting petitioned dependency data and 82 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
MINNESOTA [28]										
ANOKA	235200	30700	73800	1151	---	141	---	202	---	---
BLUE EARTH	50300	5200	12400	145	---	80	---	41	---	---
DAKOTA	249400	31800	76200	650	---	66	---	112	---	---
HENNEPIN	1004300	92300	224200	4998	---	2785	---	449	---	---
OLMSTED	98900	10700	25700	305	---	41	---	74	---	---
OTTER TAIL	52000	6000	14200	178	---	123	---	92	---	---
RAMSEY	477000	45800	115300	2913	---	639	---	352	---	---
ST. LOUIS	197700	21400	49700	925	---	236	---	281	---	---
SCOTT	54300	7900	18400	249	---	82	---	19	---	---
STEARNS	116200	14600	34200	317	---	170	---	46	---	---
WASHINGTON	136200	18300	43000	493	---	179	---	86	---	---
WRIGHT	67700	9400	22600	249	---	260	---	44	---	---
75 Small Counties	1537200	182400	438900	6304	---	3035	---	1596	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4276400	476300	1148500	18877	---	7837	---	3394	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				39.63	---	16.45	---	2.96	---	---
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MISSISSIPPI [29]										
DE SOTO	67800	10800	22500	19	354	3	339	0	7	---
FORREST	67700	7600	17200	43	409	0	224	2	1	---
HARRISON	175200	21000	48300	246	439	16	552	0	1	---
HINDS	259500	29400	71700	670	261	18	489	291	1	---
JACKSON	130000	19200	41200	92	256	8	187	32	536	---
JONES	62000	7400	17400	66	128	55	77	62	5	---
LAUDERDALE	76600	9300	21200	208	188	27	83	85	6	---
LEE	64300	7800	18100	86	221	7	47	0	0	---
LOWNDES	60300	7100	17900	152	238	21	74	0	0	---
MADISON	55700	7700	17800	39	71	9	44	7	0	---
RANKIN	87700	11200	26200	136	0	54	1	85	1	---
WARREN	50700	6400	15500	61	73	38	59	59	6	---
WASHINGTON	70700	10400	25700	391	167	51	137	1	1	---
68 Small Counties	1409300	192600	441100	1990	2694	241	618	284	432	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2637500	347700	801600	4199	5499	548	2931	908	997	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.08	15.81	1.58	8.43	1.13	1.24	---
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned status data and 63 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned dependency data and 31 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
MISSOURI [30]										
BOONE	108800	8000	21200	166	445	64	419	82	139	---
BUCHANAN	85100	7600	20100	103	491	37	432	54	126	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	61900	5300	13800	83	360	23	240	17	14	---
CASS	60600	6800	17000	27	243	22	224	42	115	---
COLE	65200	5600	15700	25	328	37	331	9	35	---
FRANKLIN	81100	9400	23600	17	322	18	237	31	0	---
GREENE	202700	17400	44500	103	922	43	444	118	283	---
JASPER	90600	8200	21300	114	169	64	118	90	48	---
JEFFERSON	169800	18800	49900	166	540	60	368	138	0	---
PLATTE	54300	5600	14400	37	180	10	57	19	12	---
ST. CHARLES	202300	22000	59000	118	618	90	645	34	5	---
ST. LOUIS	1001600	92400	229400	1549	4933	596	6753	783	547	---
ST. LOUIS CITY	419700	35400	97600	1531	2265	414	2901	628	1055	---
100 Small Counties	1744200	173400	432100	1190	6125	627	4216	1031	1814	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4347800	416000	1059700	5229	17941	2105	17385	3076	4193	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.57	43.13	5.06	41.79	2.90	3.96	---
State has 115 counties with 113 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 113 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data										
State has 115 counties with 113 reporting petitioned status data and 113 reporting nonpetitionod status data.										
State has 115 counties with 113 reporting petitioned dependency data and 113 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MONTANA [31]										
State Total	808600	91100	221100	---	---	---	---	---	---	7059
State Rates				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEBRASKA [32]										
DOUGLAS	417900	46100	110600	665	---	141	---	275	---	---
LANCASTER	209400	19200	48900	490	781	129	209	212	2	---
SARPY	98400	13700	33300	284	218	310	159	39	1	---
73 Small Counties	822500	90100	223500	1453	81	808	69	275	12	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1548300	169000	416300	2892	1080	1388	477	801	15	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.11	8.79	8.21	3.88	1.92	0.05	---
State has 93 counties with 76 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 76 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 93 counties with 76 reporting petitioned status data and 76 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 93 counties with 76 reporting petitioned dependency data and 76 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NEVADA [33]										
WASHOE	235900	22200	50100	328	2069	57	1753	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting County				14.77	93.19	2.57	78.96	---	---	---
State has 17 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 17 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW HAMPSHIRE [34]										
BELKNAP	50300	5800	12800	140	---	65	---	26	---	---
CHESHIRE	69400	7500	16900	323	---	89	---	55	---	---
GRAFTON	73400	7800	16700	390	---	99	---	131	---	---
HILLSBOROUGH	331900	39500	88400	1520	---	309	---	172	---	---
MERRIMACK	117800	12500	29000	259	---	99	---	105	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	235800	25900	60300	692	---	153	---	112	---	---
STRAFFORD	99900	10500	23700	278	---	38	---	56	---	---
3 Small Counties	108000	11900	26900	437	---	145	---	849	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1086300	121400	274500	4039	---	997	---	1506	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.28	---	8.21	---	5.49	---	---
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW JERSEY [35]										
ATLANTIC	211400	23400	49600	1899	1277	11	48	---	---	---
BERGEN	828800	82100	178600	1716	1496	91	202	---	---	---
BURLINGTON	395700	47800	106400	916	1140	5	34	---	---	---
CAMDEN	501300	59000	136200	1708	1839	5	35	---	---	---
CAPE MAY	96100	9300	20900	300	651	6	74	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	139100	18500	39400	1133	977	16	26	---	---	---
ESSEX	847500	102000	226800	6021	5264	12	118	---	---	---
GLOUCESTER	215800	24900	60400	604	1010	10	46	---	---	---
HUDSON	544700	58300	131400	3708	1484	26	45	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

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REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
NEW JERSEY [35]										
HUNTERDON	101400	13500	27700	162	156	8	33	---	---	---
MERCER	332300	34500	75600	2046	769	16	39	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	656400	67100	150400	1322	1969	30	126	---	---	---
MONMOUTH	565100	66500	147300	1409	1839	56	305	---	---	---
MORRIS	421500	49500	106600	540	1103	27	235	---	---	---
OCEAN	414000	39700	94900	1392	957	37	56	---	---	---
PASSAIC	467100	51600	117200	625	592	12	43	---	---	---
SALEM	65500	8700	18700	420	227	11	16	---	---	---
SOMERSET	226700	25300	53900	582	487	38	55	---	---	---
SUSSEX	126200	14900	36600	352	0	23	0	---	---	---
UNION	502800	51000	114500	2545	1407	59	107	---	---	---
WARREN	88100	10300	22400	235	208	12	25	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	7747600	858000	1915700	29635	24852	511	1668	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.54	28.97	0.60	1.94	---	---	---
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 21 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting petitioned status data and 21 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW MEXICO [36]										
BERNALILLO	501400	54700	131500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4065
CHAVES	56800	6700	16500	---	---	---	---	---	---	111
DONA ANA	135200	17300	43000	---	---	---	---	---	---	435
EDDY	51000	6200	15500	---	---	---	---	---	---	452
LEA	59500	7000	20600	---	---	---	---	---	---	217
MCKINLEY	64900	11000	26100	---	---	---	---	---	---	148
OTERO	54200	7400	16500	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
SANDOVAL	61400	8100	19900	---	---	---	---	---	---	96
SAN JUAN	90400	12800	33300	---	---	---	---	---	---	316
SANTA FE	96000	10100	25500	---	---	---	---	---	---	522
VALENCIA	62800	8600	21400	---	---	---	---	---	---	124
21 Small Counties	308900	40700	92200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1675
Totals for Reporting Counties	1542300	190500	462000	---	---	---	---	---	---	8171
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 32 counties with 32 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
NEW YORK [37]										
ALBANY	282600	19800	54800	232	191	369	272	266	---	---
BRONX	1220500	105500	302000	1264	292	423	464	6159	---	---
BROOME	207500	15300	42600	162	177	87	132	213	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	84200	7400	21200	75	96	38	47	136	---	---
CAYUGA	80100	7400	19600	97	93	73	8	36	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	140300	11100	32100	134	205	103	122	81	---	---
CHEMUNG	89700	7700	21500	228	39	108	187	161	---	---
CHENANGO	50800	5000	13500	20	56	38	36	17	---	---
CLINTON	82000	6700	18400	68	107	28	98	46	---	---
COLUMBIA	61200	5000	13200	52	48	60	23	52	---	---
DUTCHESS	259800	21600	59500	227	134	92	170	181	---	---
ERIE	951400	75800	202800	484	893	1118	206	764	---	---
FULTON	53400	4800	12500	28	59	42	79	61	---	---
GENESEE	58500	5100	14100	86	58	26	24	30	---	---
HERKIMER	66800	5500	16000	51	116	50	12	37	---	---
JEFFERSON	97400	9500	25500	108	204	61	109	137	---	---
KINGS	2314000	188700	569900	2370	160	1566	493	6271	---	---
LIVINGSTON	59300	5300	13500	56	70	44	25	76	---	---
MADISON	66600	6000	15600	35	86	62	48	134	---	---
MONROE	697100	54200	154300	622	530	361	415	893	---	---
MONTGOMERY	51300	4400	11300	31	51	13	30	37	---	---
NASSAU	1309800	106000	281600	1069	404	482	441	1527	---	---
NEW YORK	1500300	59700	183400	1216	145	304	446	4178	---	---
NIAGARA	215500	17600	49400	146	226	153	265	148	---	---
ONEIDA	245300	20900	55500	126	366	105	157	254	---	---
ONONDAGA	458200	35900	102800	796	438	499	311	683	---	---
ONTARIO	93500	7900	21000	42	70	52	56	50	---	---
ORANGE	292500	26900	77600	189	251	224	124	927	---	---
OSWEGO	120900	11200	30700	116	136	72	136	192	---	---
OTSEGO	59600	4700	12700	9	53	17	11	49	---	---
PUTNAM	82600	7600	20700	68	36	39	24	13	---	---
QUEENS	1913900	131900	361500	1324	154	492	317	2432	---	---
RENSSELAER	151200	12800	33600	176	114	290	54	168	---	---
RICHMOND	380100	33400	90400	220	45	92	104	370	---	---
ROCKLAND	265400	25100	66900	121	47	77	55	178	---	---
ST. LAWRENCE	111200	10000	26800	23	204	24	113	77	---	---
SARATOGA	171000	16000	40500	196	144	124	47	234	---	---
SCHENECTADY	149200	11500	30700	60	105	130	105	294	---	---
STEUBEN	96500	9000	24200	86	89	85	41	20	---	---
SUFFOLK	1316000	125000	318900	1612	909	523	573	891	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NEW YORK [37]										
SULLIVAN	71300	5700	14900	98	90	118	96	127	---	---
TIOGA	51100	4600	13700	37	24	30	39	54	---	---
TOMPKINS	87600	5000	15200	46	149	44	39	62	---	---
ULSTER	165700	12700	35300	180	185	144	28	280	---	---
WARREN	54400	5000	12700	42	98	24	47	22	---	---
WASHINGTON	58100	5700	15000	57	15	18	2	54	---	---
WAYNE	88600	8200	22600	124	89	40	101	104	---	---
WESTCHESTER	861600	67300	173700	491	657	520	428	1090	---	---
14 Small Counties	479400	41700	113300	318	576	298	317	519	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17825700	1401000	3879100	15399	9484	9782	7477	30766	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.99	6.77	6.98	5.34	7.93	---	---
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned status data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH CAROLINA [38]										
ALAMANCE	106300	8800	21600	224	---	38	---	56	---	---
BRUNSWICK	51700	4500	12400	223	---	20	---	14	---	---
BUNCOMBE	173500	12900	34900	351	---	256	---	48	---	---
BURKE	76800	6500	16700	116	---	75	---	21	---	---
CABARRUS	94700	8300	21100	175	---	23	---	37	---	---
CALDWELL	71200	6500	15800	119	---	151	---	82	---	---
CARTERET	51500	3900	10200	154	---	12	---	14	---	---
CATAWBA	117700	10800	26500	190	---	48	---	72	---	---
CLEVELAND	86700	7800	19900	223	---	17	---	50	---	---
COLUMBUS	53400	5200	13200	33	---	4	---	15	---	---
CRAVEN	81700	6300	19300	190	---	13	---	22	---	---
CUMBERLAND	260400	23200	67200	886	---	354	---	314	---	---
DAVIDSON	125800	11800	28700	186	---	61	---	61	---	---
DURHAM	173200	12700	36200	345	---	83	---	94	---	---
EDGECOMBE	59500	5500	14800	267	---	4	---	54	---	---
FORSYTH	268400	20500	55900	602	---	60	---	98	---	---
GASTON	173900	16800	41600	619	---	205	---	89	---	---
GUILFORD	337200	26100	69400	901	---	247	---	252	---	---
HALIFAX	57300	5500	14100	163	---	13	---	13	---	---
HARNETT	66100	5400	14700	141	---	5	---	17	---	---
HENDERSON	69000	5100	13600	54	---	56	---	15	---	---
IREDELL	91300	8100	21300	248	---	90	---	58	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS — Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY — Petition	DELINQUENCY — Non Petition	STATUS — Petition	STATUS — Non Petition	DEPENDENCY — Petition	DEPENDENCY — Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NORTH CAROLINA [38]										
JOHNSTON	80600	7100	18900	144	---	3	---	29	---	---
LENOIR	60400	5800	14800	101	---	13	---	44	---	---
MECKLENBURG	477800	37100	103100	1371	---	323	---	164	---	---
MOORE	58800	5000	12400	115	---	9	---	55	---	---
NASH	73200	6600	17700	301	---	7	---	55	---	---
NEW HANOVER	117900	9300	25300	481	---	53	---	42	---	---
ONSLOW	128000	8800	24400	391	---	6	---	71	---	---
ORANGE	88100	5400	15100	132	---	17	---	40	---	---
PITT	101500	7700	21800	277	---	8	---	48	---	---
RANDOLPH	102600	9100	23100	181	---	126	---	133	---	---
ROBESON	108100	12300	30600	454	---	24	---	112	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	86300	7500	19100	294	---	33	---	47	---	---
ROWAN	105800	8500	22700	321	---	118	---	199	---	---
RUTHERFORD	57400	5300	13000	106	---	59	---	132	---	---
SAMPSON	50900	4700	12100	70	---	2	---	7	---	---
STANLY	50800	4300	11300	110	---	35	---	29	---	---
SURRY	62700	5300	13900	204	---	34	---	32	---	---
UNION	83800	8600	21700	189	---	8	---	161	---	---
WAKE	385900	29000	78500	779	---	66	---	103	---	---
WAYNE	98700	8900	24000	147	---	28	---	103	---	---
WILKES	61700	5800	14100	183	---	118	---	230	---	---
WILSON	65800	6000	15500	244	---	6	---	46	---	---
56 Small Counties	1350300	119000	308200	2614	---	426	---	883	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6504600	549300	1450700	15619	---	3357	---	4361	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.43	---	6.11	---	3.01	---	---
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH DAKOTA [39]										
BURLEIGH	61000	7300	17400	28	508	58	453	106	233	---
CASS	100500	9600	24100	147	395	154	289	130	221	---
GRAND FORKS	70300	7200	17700	69	400	61	374	60	301	---
WARD	61900	6700	17800	30	405	21	290	10	16	---
49 Small Counties	375200	43500	108800	222	1551	205	1622	267	521	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	668900	74300	185800	496	3259	499	3028	573	1292	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				6.68	43.89	6.72	40.78	3.08	6.95	---
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned status data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned dependency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
OHIO [40]										
ALLEN	112100	14100	32400	---	---	---	---	---	---	3678
ASHTABULA	98700	12800	28100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2701
ATHENS	58900	5500	13400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1342
BELMONT	75300	8500	19500	---	---	---	---	---	---	991
BUTLER	280100	32700	75800	---	---	---	---	---	---	5593
CLARK	147600	17300	39200	---	---	---	---	---	---	3858
CLERMONT	147200	18900	45100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3996
COLUMBIANA	107500	12700	29100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2392
CUYAHOGA [41]	1437000	145500	337200	5577	3207	1456	1523	802	5	---
DARKE	53700	6400	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1097
DELAWARE	61200	7700	17000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1721
ERIE	77000	9500	21100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3666
FAIRFIELD	100800	13300	30000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2409
FRANKLIN	931700	94300	227700	---	---	---	---	---	---	26463
GEAUGA	77800	11100	23700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1523
GREENE	132900	15600	35100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3445
HAMILTON	876600	96700	224800	---	---	---	---	---	---	38516
HANCOCK	65500	8000	18600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1709
HURON	56100	7400	16900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1538
JEFFERSON	81100	9200	20200	---	---	---	---	---	---	931
LAKE	214100	24700	56500	---	---	---	---	---	---	5088
LAWRENCE	62200	7900	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1221
LICKING	125900	15800	34900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2357
LORAIN	267900	34700	77700	---	---	---	---	---	---	5585
LUCAS	462700	52400	122900	---	---	---	---	---	---	24461
MAHONING	270600	30700	68700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4095
MARION	64800	8100	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2499
MEDINA	117900	16000	36400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2483
MIAMI	90700	10800	24900	---	---	---	---	---	---	3244
MONTGOMERY	570700	62100	146300	---	---	---	---	---	---	15376
MUSKINGUM	83300	10100	23400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1863
PORTAGE	138500	16000	37500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3409
RICHLAND	127600	14900	34400	---	---	---	---	---	---	3399
ROSS	67700	8000	17700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1810
SANDUSKY	61800	8000	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1568
SCIOTO	81100	10600	23300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1812
SENECA	61800	7300	17700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1576
STARK	368700	43200	96900	---	---	---	---	---	---	6036
SUMMIT	508700	56400	126400	---	---	---	---	---	---	13350
TRUMBULL	227500	27100	59200	---	---	---	---	---	---	8215

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
OHIO [40]										
TUSCARAWAS	84100	9300	22600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1810
WARREN	109500	13800	32300	---	---	---	---	---	---	3982
WASHINGTON	63700	7400	17500	---	---	---	---	---	---	990
WAYNE	102100	11700	28500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2380
WOOD	110100	11900	27300	---	---	---	---	---	---	2817
43 Small Counties	1377500	170300	398800	---	---	---	---	---	---	31800
Totals for Reporting Counties	10799900	1236500	2855700	5577	3207	1456	1523	802	5	260795
Rates for Reporting Counties				38.32	22.04	10.01	10.47	2.38	0.01	---

State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
State has 88 counties with 87 reporting information on juvenile matters.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

OREGON [42]										
BENTON	65100	5800	14100	---	---	---	---	---	---	439
CLACKAMAS	268200	32300	72400	---	---	---	---	---	---	427
COOS	59600	6600	15100	---	---	---	---	---	---	382
DESCHUTES	71000	7900	19100	---	---	---	---	---	---	274
DOUGLAS	94400	11000	26000	---	---	---	---	---	---	278
JACKSON	145100	15600	36500	---	---	---	---	---	---	868
JOSEPHINE	70300	7500	17400	---	---	---	---	---	---	413
KLAMATH	56600	6700	15300	---	---	---	---	---	---	608
LANE	264600	25400	63400	---	---	---	---	---	---	957
LINN	89500	10500	24400	---	---	---	---	---	---	582
MARION	219400	24100	57600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2813
MULTNOMAH	564500	47700	121300	---	---	---	---	---	---	5292
UMATILLA	59900	6900	17400	---	---	---	---	---	---	495
WASHINGTON	285900	31100	75900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1575
YAMHILL	59100	6700	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	352
21 Small Counties	366600	40600	96400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2570
Totals for Reporting Counties	2739900	286500	689100	---	---	---	---	---	---	18325
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

State has 36 counties with 36 reporting information on juvenile matters.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
PENNSYLVANIA [43]										
ADAMS	72700	8200	18600	6[illegible]	0	---	---	---	---	---
ALLEGHENY	1345000	131300	292200	340[illegible]	1668	---	---	---	---	---
ARMSTRONG	79000	9300	20900	42	52	---	---	---	---	---
BEAVER	188400	21000	47200	174	97	---	---	---	---	---
BERKS	325600	34100	76700	359	228	---	---	---	---	---
BLAIR	131000	15100	34100	193	28	---	---	---	---	---
BRADFORD	64300	8100	18200	95	24	---	---	---	---	---
BUCKS	538600	65300	146100	772	287	---	---	---	---	---
BUTLER	152600	17700	39600	210	66	---	---	---	---	---
CAMBRIA	169100	19400	42400	212	36	---	---	---	---	---
CARBON	55500	6400	13300	89	85	---	---	---	---	---
CENTRE	115100	10400	22600	107	22	---	---	---	---	---
CHESTER	350300	41700	91900	265	156	---	---	---	---	---
CLEARFIELD	81100	10000	22100	67	16	---	---	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	60400	6200	13900	27	46	---	---	---	---	---
CRAWFORD	85300	10500	23300	195	9	---	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	192200	20100	44600	91	269	---	---	---	---	---
DAUPHIN	238700	25600	57800	367	400	---	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE	567900	58500	131100	966	236	---	---	---	---	---
ERIE	277200	32200	74400	341	172	---	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	151100	17800	38100	71	229	---	---	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	120000	14700	31600	113	30	---	---	---	---	---
INDIANA	91900	9900	22700	68	31	---	---	---	---	---
LACKAWANNA	221300	23400	50000	256	52	---	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	409800	45700	107800	327	353	---	---	---	---	---
LAWRENCE	99300	9100	23500	66	63	---	---	---	---	---
LEBANON	113400	13100	28400	113	98	---	---	---	---	---
LEHIGH	285900	27700	63100	495	132	---	---	---	---	---
LUZERNE	329900	36000	75700	149	378	---	---	---	---	---
LYCOMING	116900	13700	30200	143	92	---	---	---	---	---
MERCER	122500	13700	30400	131	39	---	---	---	---	---
MONROE	91200	10100	22100	118	10	---	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	684800	70100	157600	492	462	---	---	---	---	---
NORTHAMPTON	241500	25700	57800	188	176	---	---	---	---	---
NORTHUMBERLAND	97500	10400	23300	61	127	---	---	---	---	---
PHILADELPHIA	1636400	174400	385900	5922	3784	---	---	---	---	---
SCHUYLKILL	153900	17000	35800	103	117	---	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	80200	9200	21100	85	30	---	---	---	---	---
VENANGO	61600	7100	16200	46	76	---	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	208400	22500	49100	153	216	---	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cas
PENNSYLVANIA [43]										
WESTMORELAND	376100	41900	91400	349	68	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	334000	37800	84700	225	280	---	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	803100	96700	214600	611	290	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11920800	1298800	2892400	18326	11030	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.11	8.49	---	---	---	---	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
RHODE ISLAND [44]										
State Total	986500	103100	233200	---	---	---	---	---	---	6171
State Rates				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
SOUTH CAROLINA [45]										
AIKEN	122000	13800	33500	136	148	40	225	---	---	---
ANDERSON	142400	14500	35700	146	199	141	211	---	---	---
BEAUFORT	85000	6400	20000	77	160	18	117	---	---	---
BERKELEY	135900	16000	43000	144	266	74	120	---	---	---
CHARLESTON	294400	25400	65900	398	446	131	133	---	---	---
DARLINGTON	65200	7700	19000	82	71	34	20	---	---	---
DORCHESTER	81700	9700	24600	121	100	53	7	---	---	---
FLORENCE	117700	13700	32900	160	327	51	186	---	---	---
GREENVILLE	312700	29900	74300	394	524	54	138	---	---	---
GREENWOOD	60500	6100	14300	118	141	31	60	---	---	---
HORRY	139600	13800	34300	153	199	90	125	---	---	---
LANCASTER	55600	6300	14800	141	176	28	142	---	---	---
LAURENS	53200	5500	12900	104	69	23	71	---	---	---
LEXINGTON	174000	19000	44900	203	318	148	165	---	---	---
OCONEE	55100	5800	13900	62	46	15	1	---	---	---
ORANGEBURG	89200	10100	24100	104	122	101	62	---	---	---
PICKENS	89500	8900	20500	117	85	66	154	---	---	---
RICHLAND	285000	24000	61100	239	566	85	49	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	1988 POPULATIONS 10 Through Upper Age	1988 POPULATIONS 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
SOUTH CAROLINA [45]										
SPARTANBURG	214600	22100	51000	296	552	238	77	---	---	---
SUMTER	97900	10900	27400	136	178	102	31	---	---	---
YORK	127600	13500	32100	236	170	341	332	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	668200	79400	188000	1170	1221	531	733	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3466900	362300	888000	4737	6084	2395	3159	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.08	16.79	6.61	8.72	---	---	---
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned status data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
SOUTH DAKOTA [46]										
MINNEHAHA	125000	12800	33200	291	486	287	1057	---	---	---
PENNINGTON	81100	9600	21100	223	94	56	29	---	---	---
60 Small Counties	478900	55000	136100	779	624	453	1057	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	685000	77400	190400	1293	1204	796	2143	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.70	15.55	10.28	27.68	---	---	---
State has 66 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 66 counties with 62 reporting petitioned status data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TENNESSEE [47]										
SHELBY	826200	97700	225000	3894	7921	136	2093	2089	320	---
Rates for Reporting County				39.84	81.05	1.39	21.42	9.26	1.42	---
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TEXAS [48]										
ANGELINA	70200	7900	20400	36	324	0	84	---	---	---
BELL	180000	15700	38300	73	345	0	80	---	---	---
BEXAR	1232500	132800	350500	805	2872	22	347	---	---	---
BOWIE	82500	8500	21100	23	372	0	156	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
TEXAS [48]										
BRAZORIA	188500	18500	53700	275	813	52	379	---	---	---
BRAZOS	118600	9000	25200	102	257	3	139	---	---	---
CAMERON	271000	36200	88800	182	805	0	273	---	---	---
COLLIN	230700	27800	70400	44	326	0	79	---	---	---
COMAL	53500	5600	12900	33	113	0	18	---	---	---
CORYELL	58800	5400	15200	21	60	0	13	---	---	---
DALLAS	1895700	174000	465600	1185	2718	45	754	---	---	---
DENTON	239000	22000	64600	69	112	6	78	---	---	---
ECTOR	125300	11700	36600	113	192	25	83	---	---	---
ELLIS	84300	9000	23400	55	40	0	9	---	---	---
EL PASO	589300	73300	186400	370	1552	0	4	---	---	---
FORT BEND	190700	20800	60500	126	408	3	157	---	---	---
GALVESTON	212700	21000	55500	235	1263	2	32	---	---	---
GRAYSON	101500	9200	24400	56	220	0	21	---	---	---
GREGG	109000	10100	28000	66	243	2	272	---	---	---
GUADALUPE	61200	6600	16000	92	250	1	127	---	---	---
HARRIS	2816700	263600	732500	2545	6606	22	6899	---	---	---
HARRISON	58400	6100	16500	46	151	1	87	---	---	---
HAYS	67600	6700	15700	44	97	2	18	---	---	---
HENDERSON	56700	5200	13200	21	182	0	73	---	---	---
HIDALGO	392300	56100	135100	197	573	5	81	---	---	---
HUNT	69600	6700	17200	10	210	0	92	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	244700	23200	63200	210	576	8	172	---	---	---
JOHNSON	99700	11500	28300	94	205	16	109	---	---	---
KAUFMAN	56800	6500	15700	11	39	1	9	---	---	---
LIBERTY	54500	6400	15400	30	106	0	19	---	---	---
LUBBOCK	230900	21400	57800	169	867	25	246	---	---	---
MCLENNAN	192900	17900	46800	142	471	3	91	---	---	---
MIDLAND	108200	9600	30200	81	220	14	150	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	171100	20500	52400	121	216	0	119	---	---	---
NACOGDOCHES	52200	4400	11200	18	139	0	70	---	---	---
NUECES	302600	32100	86700	174	822	1	167	---	---	---
ORANGE	85000	9000	24400	31	213	8	142	---	---	---
PARKER	66700	6600	17600	23	129	0	68	---	---	---
POTTER	105600	9100	25800	42	285	1	54	---	---	---
RANDALL	94500	9600	25800	90	132	8	18	---	---	---
SAN PATRICIO	61000	8200	20000	102	133	2	18	---	---	---
SMITH	155500	14900	39200	95	253	2	23	---	---	---
TARRANT	1150300	108000	294600	815	2546	1	668	---	---	---
TAYLOR	123700	10900	30200	49	647	5	344	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	1988 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1988 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
TEXAS [48]										
TOM GREEN	100500	9200	24400	31	276	2	67	---	---	---
TRAVIS	567100	44900	129300	343	1983	8	242	---	---	---
VICTORIA	76000	8300	22700	27	319	0	18	---	---	---
WALKER	54400	3600	10500	3	102	2	36	---	---	---
WEBB	127200	18100	43900	104	548	6	152	---	---	---
WICHITA	126400	11100	29300	75	323	15	106	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	129300	15300	38400	66	328	6	51	---	---	---
203 Small Counties	3013600	317900	830500	1589	8762	56	3273	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17106500	1727700	4602200	11359	41744	381	16787	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				6.57	24.16	0.22	9.72	---	---	---
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned status data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
UTAH [49]										
CACHE	66100	7600	22600	306	370	71	267	45	5	---
DAVIS	184900	26800	75500	1098	1109	375	563	116	29	---
SALT LAKE	729400	87800	249200	4607	5881	797	2496	345	494	---
UTAH	245000	32700	88500	1216	2230	761	1046	41	164	---
WEBER	163000	20000	53500	1231	1500	280	463	176	64	---
24 Small Counties	322600	44400	125800	1636	2253	576	1445	110	129	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1711100	219300	615000	10094	13343	2860	6280	833	885	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				46.02	60.84	13.04	28.63	1.35	1.44	---
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned status data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned dependency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
VERMONT [50]										
CHITTENDEN	128800	14300	32000	297	---	---	---	73	---	---
RUTLAND	61400	6700	15400	100	---	---	---	69	---	---
WASHINGTON	54800	5900	13900	113	---	---	---	64	---	---
WINDSOR	54900	6300	13800	91	---	---	---	45	---	---
10 Small Counties	253800	30100	69900	514	---	---	---	276	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	553600	63200	145000	1115	---	---	---	527	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.63	---	---	---	3.64	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
VIRGINIA [51]										
ALBEMARLE	62500	6200	13600	99	93	12	37	1	0	---
ARLINGTON	160100	7400	18000	253	12	27	2	15	4	---
AUGUSTA	56500	6800	13500	122	33	21	41	16	1	---
CHESTERFIELD	185700	24500	55900	1171	857	103	352	31	3	---
FAIRFAX	761400	93000	203300	2469	381	283	203	110	12	---
HANOVER	57800	7300	14800	98	52	28	48	17	0	---
HENRICO	202400	21200	46200	703	963	22	276	0	0	---
HENRY	58500	7600	14900	136	86	41	70	8	0	---
LOUDOUN	74500	9600	21200	311	50	13	74	3	0	---
MONTGOMERY	67000	5900	12900	162	190	2	52	8	4	---
PITTSYLVANIA	64600	8300	17000	165	43	1	92	14	0	---
PRINCE WILLIAM	190800	24800	61200	926	1147	166	13	2	0	---
ROANOKE	76200	8900	19000	328	133	85	48	14	1	---
ROCKINGHAM	60800	6700	14600	124	22	28	1	0	0	---
STAFFORD	54800	7500	15800	130	188	16	60	42	0	---
ALEXANDRIA CITY	108000	3900	12300	288	271	1	37	76	0	---
CHESAPEAKE CITY	146700	18400	43100	799	1	20	0	96	0	---
HAMPTON CITY	129400	13300	32300	740	860	20	226	36	6	---
LYNCHBURG CITY	66400	6500	15400	216	186	27	67	19	0	---
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	166700	17800	43000	560	508	66	218	128	18	---
NORFOLK CITY	277000	21500	54800	393	2321	65	879	74	81	---
PORTSMOUTH CITY	110700	11800	29200	645	81	30	42	28	0	---
RICHMOND CITY	216200	16900	41500	724	564	64	173	105	4	---
ROANOKE CITY	99800	9200	21500	1079	94	155	15	90	1	---
SUFFOLK CITY	53100	5900	13400	234	19	11	29	24	6	---
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	362100	41800	101700	1574	1025	131	223	76	4	---
108 Small Counties	2090700	239500	524000	7065	3449	1333	1624	627	101	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5960500	652000	1474100	21514	13629	2771	4902	1660	246	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.00	20.90	4.25	7.52	1.13	0.17	---
State has 136 counties with 134 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 134 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 136 counties with 134 reporting petitioned status data and 134 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 136 counties with 134 reporting petitioned dependency data and 134 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WASHINGTON [52]										
BENTON	113600	12900	33000	379	---	---	---	161	---	---
CLALLAM	55500	5400	13300	121	---	---	---	208	---	---
CLARK	218900	26700	63800	767	---	---	---	280	---	---
COWLITZ	79100	8700	21900	285	---	---	---	95	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS — Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY — Petition	Non Petition	STATUS — Petition	Non Petition	DEPENDENCY — Petition	Non Petition	All Reported Cases
WASHINGTON [52]										
GRANT	53300	6600	16100	225	---	---	---	38	---	---
GRAYS HARBOR	61500	6600	16200	292	---	---	---	111	---	---
ISLAND	52700	4600	12300	94	---	---	---	39	---	---
KING	1408000	132200	316300	5616	---	---	---	1476	---	---
KITSAP	177500	20200	49600	598	---	---	---	85	---	---
LEWIS	58800	7500	16800	302	---	---	---	159	---	---
PIERCE	553000	60900	145700	969	---	---	---	1011	---	---
SKAGIT	71400	7400	18300	161	---	---	---	64	---	---
SNOHOMISH	415800	46500	113700	1374	---	---	---	216	---	---
SPOKANE	354300	38200	92400	1261	---	---	---	702	---	---
THURSTON	155000	18300	42600	784	---	---	---	159	---	---
WHATCOM	115700	11800	29000	376	---	---	---	77	---	---
YAKIMA	182700	23800	53600	906	---	---	---	98	---	---
22 Small Counties	460600	50000	118900	1644	---	---	---	512	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4587400	488900	1173600	16154	---	---	---	5491	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.04	---	---	---	4.68	---	---
State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
WEST VIRGINIA [53]										
BERKELEY	55100	6900	15000	21	---	---	---	3	---	---
CABELL	100400	10100	22800	662	---	---	---	0	---	---
FAYETTE	52400	6700	14500	551	---	---	---	3	---	---
HARRISON	74200	8000	18600	16	---	---	---	3	---	---
KANAWHA	217600	22300	51300	471	---	---	---	3	---	---
MARION	62700	7200	15200	352	---	---	---	51	---	---
MERCER	71200	8400	18200	177	---	---	---	67	---	---
MONONGALIA	76100	6600	15700	5	---	---	---	3	---	---
OHIO	56400	5900	12600	243	---	---	---	7	---	---
RALEIGH	82300	10100	23500	60	---	---	---	14	---	---
WOOD	91600	10600	23600	143	---	---	---	11	---	---
44 Small Counties	944600	121200	268000	3358	---	---	---	226	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1884700	224000	498900	6059	---	---	---	391	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.05	---	---	---	0.78	---	---
State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1988 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1988 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
WISCONSIN [54]										
BROWN	189600	23200	53700	80	---	6	---	84	---	---
CHIPPEWA	53500	7000	16500	81	---	0	---	25	---	---
DANE	349800	34000	79100	1061	---	35	---	377	---	---
DODGE	75100	9000	21300	142	---	25	---	64	---	---
EAU CLAIRE	83900	9200	21200	212	---	14	---	51	---	---
FOND DU LAC	89800	10700	25500	96	---	1	---	46	---	---
GRANT	51300	6200	14300	33	---	9	---	10	---	---
JEFFERSON	69300	7800	17800	109	---	13	---	77	---	---
KENOSHA	119200	14300	32500	424	---	10	---	129	---	---
LA CROSSE	94800	10600	23200	211	---	1	---	53	---	---
MANITOWOC	80100	9700	22400	194	---	15	---	29	---	---
MARATHON	111000	13600	32100	107	---	6	---	73	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	136400	15900	40100	597	---	298	---	81	---	---
OZAUKEE	71900	8400	20000	95	---	7	---	37	---	---
PORTAGE	59100	6500	15600	32	---	1	---	12	---	---
RACINE	173400	20000	48800	907	---	15	---	117	---	---
ROCK	133400	15500	38600	876	---	38	---	91	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	101900	11400	26900	232	---	23	---	42	---	---
WALWORTH	73000	8100	17800	126	---	8	---	24	---	---
WASHINGTON	91700	12600	28300	213	---	10	---	37	---	---
WAUKESHA	299700	39900	89000	593	---	86	---	241	---	---
WINNEBAGO	136800	14800	33900	421	---	60	---	68	---	---
WOOD	79000	9600	22800	93	---	6	---	44	---	---
46 Small Counties	1140400	136800	320200	1971	---	145	---	873	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3864100	454700	1061500	8906	---	834	---	2685	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.59	---	1.83	---	2.53	---	---

State has 72 counties with 69 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 72 counties with 69 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 72 counties with 69 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

WYOMING [55]										
LARAMIE	78200	10000	22400	---	---	---	---	---	---	193
NATRONA	65700	7800	19500	---	---	---	---	---	---	377
21 Small Counties	350500	43400	110800	---	---	---	---	---	---	881
Totals for Reporting Counties	494400	61200	152700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1451
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

State has 23 counties with 23 reporting information on juvenile matters.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 18

(See footnotes following Appendix)

APPENDIX C FOOTNOTES

The footnotes associated with each data presentation identify (1) the *source* of the data, (2) the *mode* of transmission, and (3) the characteristics of *data* reported. State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data found in this report.

Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file which contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Next, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project which requested for each county within the jurisdiction the number of male and female delinquency, status offense and dependency cases disposed with and without the filing of a petition. Statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the name of the report and the page on which the information is found are listed. Finally, a few states simply sent statistical pages to NCJJ which contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, there were others which reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. When states have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also noted.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in the appendix in a column labeled **All Reported Cases**. By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1988, there are several reporting jurisdictions that were not able to aggregate data for this time frame. In those instances, the data covered fiscal year 1988. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to make comparisons between data sets.

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[1] Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and states. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to make comparisons between the delinquency, status or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented.

Furthermore, caution must be taken when interpreting the case rates appearing at the end of each state table. Case rate is defined as the number of juvenile court cases per 1,000 children at risk in the reporting counties. For example, Cuyahoga County, Ohio was the only county in the state reporting statistics on nonpetitioned delinquency cases. The nonpetitioned delinquency

case rate (22.04 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases Cuyahoga County reported (3,207) and the county's "10 to upper age" population (145,500). Therefore, the case rates appearing in the state table should not be interpreted as the state's case rate unless all counties within that state reported.

[2] Except for the states of Alaska, Connecticut, and Florida reported data are aggregated at the county level. Counties serving total populations of 50,000 or more are listed separately. Caseload statistics for counties serving areas with total populations of less than 50,000 are combined for each state and are reported in aggregate.

[3] **Alabama**

Source: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and Department of Youth Services 1988 Statistical Report, page 84 (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed and include special proceedings. The Department of Human Resources handles dependency cases and transmits the statistical data to the Department of Youth Services.

[4] **Alaska**

Source: Alaska Court System

Mode: 1988 Annual Report, page S-46

Data:
1. Total figures are children's matters dispositions. They include delinquency, status, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1988.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. However, the following district courts handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1988: Cordova, Glennallen, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.

[5] **Arizona**

Source: Supreme Court of Arizona

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetition cases disposed.
2. Status figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetition cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions.

[6] **Maricopa County, Arizona**

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and JCS survey form (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions.

[7] **Arkansas**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. Some counties did not report all types of information; therefore, zeros may actually represent a nonreporting of data.

[8] California

Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services (delinquency and status cases) and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and the Judicial Council of California 1989 Annual Report, page 193 (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. There is an undercount of nonpetition delinquency cases in San Diego county. This county has an information system which does not capture the number of subsequent closed-at-intake cases of juveniles already active in the court system; the figures for the remainder of the state include these data.
2. Status figures are cases disposed. The undercount in nonpetitioned cases exists for status offenses also.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1988.

[9] Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department

Mode: Annual Report of the Colorado Judiciary, July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988, pages 20-23

Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile terminations for fiscal year 1988. They include delinquency, status offense and dependency cases.

[10] Connecticut

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Connecticut does not have counties, therefore the data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the state.

[11] Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware

Mode: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1988, page 4

Data:
1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases filed and petitioned dependency cases filed in fiscal year 1988.
2. There is no statute on status offenders in this state, therefore, no status offense cases are handled by the court.

[12] District of Columbia

Source: District of Columbia Courts

Mode: 1988 Annual Report, pages 73 and 77

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offenses and interstate compact figures. To arrive at the number of petitioned cases disposed, the number "not petitioned" was subtracted from total dispositions.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The number of petitioned cases disposed was derived by subtracting "reviews" and "not petitioned" from total dispositions. (Review cases are not included in the total case count.)

[13] Florida

Source: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.

2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1988 which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form - Dependency/Delinquency Intake." The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Intake Department, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other child care services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetition cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems which report only juvenile court activity.
4. Florida reported its data by Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) districts. Therefore, HRS districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within HRS districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Polk. District 7: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe.

[14] Georgia

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Sixteenth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts, pages 16-18
Data:
1. Total figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) in delinquent, unruly and deprived cases.

[15] Fulton County, Georgia

Source: Fulton County Juvenile Court
Mode: 1988 Annual Report, pages 29-30
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. Nonpetitioned cases were determined by summing the following types of dispositions: complaints adjusted, dismissed, withdrawn or closed; probation accepted; superior court referral investigation completed; and transfers to other juvenile courts. The remaining types of dispositions were summed to determine petitioned cases.

[16] Hawaii

Source: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[17] Idaho

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Idaho Courts 1988 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64-107

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[18] Illinois

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed.
3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.
4. All figures for Putnam and Stark Counties were reported with Marshall County.

[19] Cook County, Illinois

Source: Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[20] Indiana

Source: Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 1988 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II, pages 70-100
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed and include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed.

[21] Iowa

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The figures for dependency cases reflect only those reported by court officers. A larger number were handled by the Department of Human Services and are not reported here even though they typically come before the juvenile court.
4. In Iowa running away, truancy and ungovernable behavior are considered "status offenses." Violation of curfew, possessing or drinking liquor, hit and run, reckless driving, driving without a license, and all other traffic offenses are called "simple misdemeanors." These simple misdemeanors and status offenses are exempted from the jurisdiction of the state's juvenile courts. Status offense cases for Iowa are those which were referred to court for that offense type but may have actually been handled as a delinquency or dependency case.

[22] Kentucky

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Total figures are petition cases disposed. They include cases of delinquency, status, dependency, paternity, nonsupport and adult violations such as endangering the welfare a minor and contributing to delinquency.

[23] Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
Mode: 1988 Annual Report, pages 27-29

Data:
1. Total figures are total new cases filed in juvenile court. They include petition and nonpetition delinquency, dependency, status, special proceeding and traffic cases.
2. For Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, figures shown include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status offense cases filed.

[24] Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: State of Maine Judicial Department 1988 Annual Report, Table DC-5 (delinquency cases) and Table DC-6 (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are all offenses committed by juveniles and include traffic cases and civil violations.
2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
3. Dependency figures are the number of complaints filed in district court by the State Department of Human Services alleging child abuse or neglect.
4. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton, Brunswick and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Springvale and York.

[25] Maryland

Source: Department of Juvenile Services

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[26] Massachusetts

Source: Office of the Chief Administrative Justice

Mode: 1988 Statistical Report of the Massachusetts Trial Courts, pages 46-47

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are total complaints disposed.
2. Status figures are petitions disposed.
3. Dependency figures are petitions disposed.
4. Figures for Hampden, Suffolk and Worcester Counties are incomplete because the units of counts for the corresponding Juvenile Court Departments were not compatible with the rest of the courts' unit of count. Bristol County figures are not displayed for the same reason.

[27] Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office

Mode: 1988 Michigan State Courts Annual Report Statistical Supplement, pages 242-249

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the total number of children accepted for formal and informal court services. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are the total number of children accepted for formal and informal court services.

[28] Minnesota

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[29] Mississippi

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases which came to the attention of the Department of Youth Services via court processing are included here. For a complete report of neglect and/or abuse data for Mississippi, contact Ms. Jane Hudson, Director, Protection Department, Department of Human Services, Post Office Box 352, Jackson, MS 39205.

[30] Missouri

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[31] Montana

Source: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense referrals.
2. The data were reported at the state level; no county breakdown was available.

[32] Nebraska

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. In Douglas County only those cases which are processed through the county attorney's office (petitioned cases) were reported.

[33] Nevada

Source: Juvenile Division of the Second Judicial District Court
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[34] New Hampshire

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

4. The figures for Coos (a small county), Merrimack and Strafford counties are an undercount because some courts did not report their cases disposed.

[35] New Jersey

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures were cases disposed. Only status liquor law violations were reported even though all other types of status offenses are handled by the courts. Status liquor law violations are considered to be delinquency cases in New Jersey but, for the purposes of this data base, they are classified as status offense cases.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[36] New Mexico

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: New Mexico Courts 1988 Annual Report, page 39
Data:
1. Total figures are cases closed for fiscal year 1988. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense cases.

[37] New York

Source: Office of Court Administration (petitioned cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (nonpetitioned cases)
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ (petitioned cases) and JCS survey form (nonpetitioned cases)
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. The petition information reflects data reported to the Office of Court Administration. It may not necessarily reflect the total number of cases processed through the court system.

[38] North Carolina

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: North Carolina Courts 1987-1988 Annual Report, pages 180-183
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1988.
2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1988.
3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1988. They include dependent, neglected and abused conditions.

[39] North Dakota

Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[40] Ohio

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Courts Summary 1988, pages 51B-53B
Data:
1. Total figures are total cases filed and reactivated. They include delinquency, neglect, dependency, and unruly cases as well as adult cases involving nonsupport, paternity, child abuse, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and failure to send children to school.

[41] **Cuyahoga County, Ohio**

Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court Division
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[42] **Oregon**

Source: Office of the State Court Administrator
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases.

[43] **Pennsylvania**

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases which were not reported.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 1988 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report due to differing units of count.

[44] **Rhode Island**

Source: Administrative Office of State Courts
Mode: Report on the Judiciary 1988, page 44
Data:
1. Total figures are the number of wayward, delinquent, dependency, neglect and abuse filings.
2. The data were reported at the state level; no county breakdown was available.

[45] **South Carolina**

Source: Department of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[46] **South Dakota**

Source: State Court Administrator's Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation and handles juvenile matters in the tribal court which is not part of the state's juvenile court system.

[47] **Tennessee**

Source: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County
Mode: 1988 Annual Report, pages 52-53
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[48] Texas

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[49] Utah

Source: Utah State Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[50] Vermont

Source: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed in fiscal year 1988.
2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed in fiscal year 1988. They include status offense cases.

[51] Virginia

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[52] Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Mode: 1988 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 4.47 and 4.50
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed. They include termination of parent/child relationship, juvenile guardianship, and alternative residential placement cases.

[53] West Virginia

Source: West Virginia Court of Appeals
Mode: 1988 Circuit Clerk Annual Report, Caseload Statistical Summary
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are total petitions disposed.
2. Dependency figures are total petitions disposed.

[54] Wisconsin

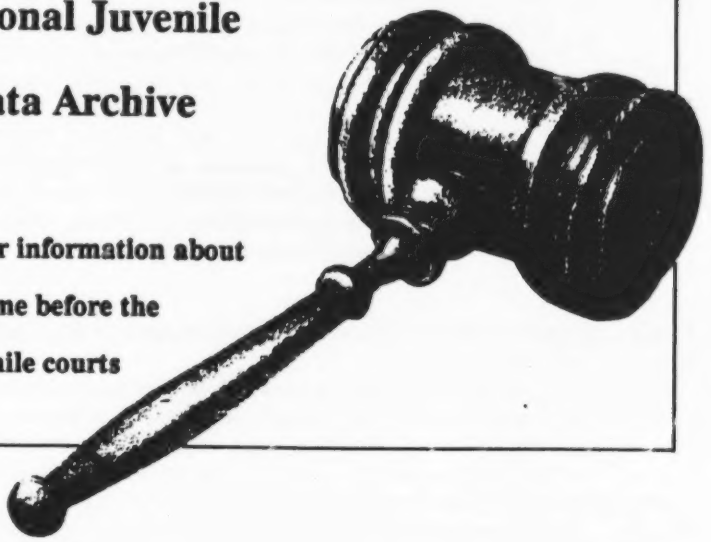
Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[55] Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office
Mode: District Court Statistics, 1988 Annual Report, Table 12
Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile cases filed.

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive

The source for information about youth who come before the nation's juvenile courts



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